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NOTICE

The undermentioned Gazette of India Extraordinary was published during the week ending the 16th May 1951:—

Issue No.	No. and date	Issued by	Subject
35.	No. 4 (I.E.), dated 4th May 1951.	Custodian of Evacuee Property, State of Ajmer.	Declaring certain persons as intending evacuees under the Administration of Evacuee Property Act, 1950.

Copies of the Gazette Extraordinary mentioned above will be supplied on indent to the Manager of Publications, Civil Lines, Delhi. Indents should be submitted so as to reach the Manager within ten days of the date of issue of this Gazette.

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PART I—Section 1

Notifications relating to Non-Statutory Rules, Regulations and Orders and Resolutions issued by the Ministries of the Government of India (other than the Ministry of Defence) and by the Supreme Court

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY TO THE PRESIDENT

New Delhi, the 12th May 1951

No. 18-Pres/51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officer of the Hyderabad Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Appalaswami Reddy, Subedar, S. A. P.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—Nakkalapalli Golla Ramudu, a prisoner who was responsible for a number of dacoities escaped from Mahbubnagar District Jail along with other prisoners. After reorganising his gang Ramudu

started committing a series of dacoities. Their sphere of operation extended to Raichur and Kurnool Districts besides Mahbubnagar. They created panic and terror amongst the public.

Subedar Appalaswami Reddy of 'D' Company, S.A.P. who was in command of the S. A. P. Patrol was deputed to round up this gang. On the night of 9th July 1949, information was received that N. G. Ramudu and his associates armed with fire-arms were concealing themselves in a date palm grove near Dharmavaram. The Subedar immediately rushed to the spot with the available ten men. On the morning of 10th July 1949, while combing the area, Subedar

Appalaswami Reddi spotted some armed persons taking cover. The party halted and before it could take position, N. G. Ramudu who was armed with a .303 rifle fired a shot at the Police Party from a distance of 150 yards, which, however, did not hurt anybody. He again raised his rifle and aimed at the Subedar but before he could pull the trigger the Subedar took aim and fired and injured N. G. Ramudu. The Subedar advanced with his men towards the wounded dacoit and when the party was closing in on him, the wounded dacoit again attempted to shoot at the Subedar and the party rushed and disarmed him. Ibrahim, the Lieutenant of N. G. Ramudu, armed with an automatic pistol, tried to break through the cordon and escape but he was chased and arrested. N. G. Ramudu later succumbed to his injuries. In this encounter, Subedar Appalagwami Reddy showed courage, presence of mind and leadership of a high order.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carries with it the special allowance admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in Rule 5.

No. 19-Pres/51.—The President has been pleased to award the Police Medal for gallantry to the under-mentioned officers of the Uttar Pradesh Police:—

Name of the officer and rank.—Shri Bhopal Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, No. 353 Civil Police, District Budaun.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—While Sub-Inspector Bhopal Singh, Station Officer, Usehat, was on dacoity patrol in his circle he received information at midnight of 25/26 October, 1948 about the presence of Banwari, a notorious dacoit, at the house of his father-in-law, Bhimmi Brahman, in village Muzzampur. As soon as the day broke the Sub-Inspector with a constable, a Mukhia and two other men reached the house of Bhimmi Brahman. Just then the dacoit armed with two guns was leaving the house. The Sub-Inspector without waiting for re-enforcement, pursued Banwari at great personal risk. Banwari noticed that he was being pursued and on reaching the outside of the 'abadi' fired two rounds at the Sub-Inspector but, fortunately, missed. Undaunted the Sub-Inspector kept pursuing him and fired at him with his revolver. Banwari then took up position behind a drain and started firing at the Sub-Inspector. There was no place behind which the Sub-Inspector could take cover but unmindful of the danger to his life, he kept on firing at Banwari with his revolver. When he had exhausted all his ammunition he took the gun from the constable and with it he succeeded in hitting Banwari in the abdomen. Banwari though hit in the abdomen tried to fire at the Sub-Inspector from close range but the Sub-Inspector pounced upon him and overpowered him. Banwari succumbed to his injury the next day. In this encounter Sub-Inspector Bhopal Singh displayed presence of mind and courage of a very high order.

Name of Officer and Rank.—Shri Har Narain Singh, Sub-Inspector of Police, Platoon Commander, VII Battalion, Police Armed Constabulary.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—On 13th June 1948, Sub-Inspector Har Narain Singh received information that the gang of dacoits headed by Darela sweeper of Sarsa was taking shelter in village Kashipur in Samthar State. He immediately rushed to village Kashipur with his men and threw a cordon round it. On seeing the Police party the dacoits tried to break through the cordon at the point at which the Sub-Inspector has taken position and fired at him. The Sub-Inspector without getting unnerved fired back and shot down one member of the gang—Bhadola Khangar. This demoralised

other members of the gang completely and the police party succeeded in arresting all the eleven of them including their leader, Darela. In this encounter, Sub-Inspector Har Narain Singh showed courage and leadership of a very high order.

2. These awards are made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the Police Medal and consequently carry with them the special allowances admissible to officers of and below the rank of Inspector of Police as provided in Rule No. 5.

New Delhi, the 14th May 1951

No. 20-Pres/51.—The President is pleased to award the President's Police and Fire Services Medal for gallantry to the undermentioned officer of the Bombay Police:—

Name of the Officer and Rank.—Shaikh Nizamuddin Dawalbhai, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, Bombay.

Statement of services for which the decoration has been awarded.—For about two years one Yamanya Belgli, having collected a gang of dacoits, was committing robberies, dacoities and extortions in Mudhol State and part of Belgaum District. With the help of his followers, he had created terror in a large area as they were in possession of firearms and moved on horses from place to place. Rewards and proclamations for his arrest had no effect. Operations to arrest him and the members of his gang were in progress for a long time.

Shaikh Nizamuddin, while on investigation duty in another crime, received information about the movements of Yamanya and his gang on 8th September, 1948. He collected help and at once started operations. He had to go from one village to another, obtaining information and chasing the gang. After a long trek in heavy rain, he arrived at a village at about midnight and found the gang in the village. He started manoeuvres and surrounded the village with the aid of available officers and men. Realizing that the village was surrounded and they were trapped, one of the gangsters tried to jump on his horse to escape but was caught hold of by Shaikh Nizamuddin at great personal risk in spite of the fact that the gangster had a firearm and would have fired at him. He was also quick enough to fire his revolver at the gangster and injure him before he could do any harm. Other members of the gang including the leader Yamanya tried to escape but without any success. Yamanya, after he was shot at and injured, was captured along with nine members of his gang by this officer with the aid of other officers and men early in the morning of 9th September, 1948. The Police party secured 13 horses, 2 twelve bore guns, 2 country made pistols and other weapons with a large stock of ammunition. In this encounter Shaikh Nizamuddin Dawalbhai showed great courage, conspicuous devotion to duty and leadership of a high order. The operations under his able guidance ended successfully without any injury to any officer or men under him.

2. This award is made for gallantry under rule 4(i) of the rules governing the award of the President's Police and Fire Service Medal.

B. K. GOKHALE,
Secy. to the President.

PARLIAMENT SECRETARIAT

New Delhi, the 12th May 1951

No. F.16-XI/50-L.B.—Shri Balwant Singh Mehta, a Member representing the State of Rajasthan in Parliament has resigned his seat in Parliament with effect from the 5th May, 1951.

M. N. KAUL, Secy.

the notification of the Government of India in the late Home Department, No. 9-19/30-Ests., dated the 27th February 1932, namely:—

In the Schedule annexed to the said rules—

(1) For the entries under the heading 'Geological Survey of India', the following entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Class III posts, <i>viz.</i> Accounts Superintendent, Office Superintendent, Superintendent Drawing Office, Assistant Editor, Geophysical Assistants, Stores Assistant to Petrologist, Stores and Equipment Supervisor, Geological Assistant, Mechanical Overseer, Surveyor, Head Assistant, Chief Draftsman, Chief Process Engraver, and Stenographer to the Director.	Director, Geological Survey of India.	Deputy Director or Assistant Director.	(i) to (v)	Director, Geological Survey of India.
Other Class III posts, and Class IV posts	Deputy Director or Assistant Director.	Director, Geological Survey of India.	(vi) and (vii)	Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research.
	Deputy Director or Assistant Director.	Deputy Director or Assistant Director.	All	Director, Geological Survey of India."

(2) The sub-head 'Burma' Party of the Geological Survey of India' and the entries thereunder shall be omitted.

(3) For the heading "Indian School of Mines" and the entries thereunder, the following heading and entries shall be substituted, namely:—

"Classes III & IV posts	Principal.	Principal.	All	Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research."
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C. B. GULATI, Under Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE

(Department of Economic Affairs)

New Delhi, the 15th May 1951

No. D.2923-F.111/51.—Statement of the Affairs to the Reserve Bank of India, as on the 11th May 1951.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000	Notes	9,29,99,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000	Rupee Coin	11,43,000
Deposits:—		Subsidiary Coin	1,53,000
(a) Government—		Bills Purchased and Discounted:—	
(1) Central Government	133,01,91,000	(a) Internal	37,00,000
(2) Other Governments	26,21,12,000	(b) External	..
(b) Banks	52,78,68,000	(c) Government Treasury Bills	3,36,16,000
(c) Others	78,35,64,000	Balances held abroad*	183,00,80,000
Bills Payable	5,18,78,000	Loans and Advances to Governments	6,92,00,000
Other Liabilities	18,66,09,000	Other Loans and Advances	22,62,87,000
		Investments	87,26,64,000
		Other Assets	11,23,80,000
Rupees	324,22,22,000	Rupees	324,22,22,000

*Includes Cash and Short-term Securities.

An Account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, for the week ended the 11th day of May 1951.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.	ASSETS	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	9,29,99,000	A.—Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
Notes in circulation	1302,47,32,000	(a) Held in India	40,01,71,000
Total Notes issued	1311,77,31,000	(b) Held outside India	..
		Foreign Securities	688,15,11,000
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1311,77,31,000	Total of A	738,16,82,000
		B.—Rupee Coin	56,97,86,000
		Government of India Rupee Securities	516,62,63,000
		Internal Bills of Exchange and other Commercial Paper	..
		TOTAL ASSETS	1311,77,31,000

Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 56.273 per cent.

Dated the 16th day of May 1951.

B. RAMA RAU, Governor.

K. G. AMBEGAOKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF FINANCE (REVENUE DIVISION)

INCOME-TAX

New Delhi, the 12th May 1951

No. 41.—It is notified for general information that the Central Government are pleased to approve the institutions mentioned below for the purposes of sub-section (1) of section 15-B of the Indian Income-tax Act, 1922 (XI of 1922):—

Bombay

415. Group of Hospitals for Tuberculosis, Sewree.
416. Municipal Group of Hospitals, Slon.

S. P. LAHIRI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

New Delhi, the 12th May 1951

No. 34(4)-T.&P/51.—The Committee No. 3 referred to in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply Resolution No. 87/2-Tex.I/48, dated the 5th June, 1948, has been reconstituted and the following will be members of the reconstituted Committee. Its function is to advise the Textile Commissioner regarding the import and distribution of millstores:—

1. Shri Krishnaraj M. D. Thackersey.
2. Shri Narottam P. Hutheesingh.
3. Shri B. C. Munshaw.
4. Shri S. M. Mistry.

5. Mr. R. S. Smith.
 6. Mr. J. C. Morton.
 7. Shri S. H. Bhagwati.
 8. Shri K. K. Birla.

S. K. DATTA, Dy Secy.

ENEMY TRADING

New Delhi, the 12th May 1951

No. 6(4)-E.T./49 (II).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, as continued in force by the Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 (XVI of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the properties mentioned in column 3 of the schedule hereto annexed and belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of the respective persons mentioned in column 2 of the said schedule which are vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for the Union of India by virtue of notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 49(23)-Tr.(W)/40 dated the 6th June 1940 shall cease to be so vested and shall be re vested in the respective owners mentioned in column 2 of the said schedule.

SCHEDULE

S. No. 1	Name of person or persons 2	Description of Property 3
1	Mme Hafti Marguerite	3 shares of Jests Engineering Company Limited.
2	Mme Vve Charles Hotz	100 shares of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.
3	Henri Liquin	3 shares of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.
4	Mme Vve Alfred Edou	7 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
5	Madame E Guevrek	4737 shares of the French Motor car Company Limited.
6	Madame A. Adilian	2250 shares of the French Motor car Company Limited.
7	Mrs. A. E. A. Laurent	7 shares of Budge Budge Jute Mills Company Limited. 8 shares of Standard Jute Company Limited.
8	Mr. A. Laurent	3 shares of Budge Budge Jute Mills Company Ltd. 3 shares of Standard Jute Company Ltd.
9	Mrs. M. M. G. Nee Laurent	3 shares of Budge Budge Jute Mills Company Ltd. 3 shares of Standard Jute Company Ltd.
10	Mrs. M. Laurent	7 shares of Budge Budge Jute Mills Company Limited.
11	Madame Georges Blano Montmayour, Calvados, France.	1375 shares of French Motor Car Company Limited.
12	Paul Edouard Gaspard Descombre.	2 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
13	Madame Antonia Dutatre.	5 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
14	Madame Veuve Alfred Victor Edou Mathilde Marie Gabielle Lamotte.	7 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
15	Madame Veuve Albert Gibus (Nee Claire Marie Charlotte Moinet)	2 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
16	Madame Jeanne Marie George te Olive (nee Denis).	10 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.

S. No. 1	Name of person or persons 2	Description of Property 3
17	Compte Pierre de Velle.	6 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
18	Messrs. Laporte Biscuit Company.	150 shares of McDowell & Company Limited.
19	Henri Jules Carlier	10 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
20	Madame Lucie Marie Delande Veuve de Phillippe Joanny.	2 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
21	Mr. A. Jeanmairet	5 ordinary shares of Tata Power Company Limited.
22	Monsieur Henri Chatteau.	1 share of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
23	Miss Alice Meyer	2 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
24	Madame Marguerite Valentine Miquet (Nee Bouffandeau).	5 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
25	Madam H. Michelion	4750 ordinary shares of French Motor Car Company Limited.
26	Madam M. J. Henry	1 share of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
27	Madame Madeleine Marie Leonie	1 share of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
28	Mons. Marie Joseph Francois Jacques de Villele.	6 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
29	Monsieur Pierre Meurillon.	3 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
30	Madame Madeline Louise Masley, Marie De la Vie.	2 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
31	Madam Therese Madeleine Valatelli.	1 share of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
32	Madame Anne Charles Catherine Louise Godet.	2 shares of Societe Generale Industrielle de Chandernagore.
33	Guy Essayan	100 shares of Messrs. Ranatake Brett & Company Ltd.

No. 6(4)-E.T./49 (III).—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-rule (1) of rule 114 of the Defence of India Rules, as continued in force by the Trading with the Enemy (Continuance of Emergency Provisions) Act, 1947 (XVI of 1947), the Central Government hereby directs that the property mentioned in the Schedule hereto annexed and belonging to or held by or managed on behalf of Mr. Rene Herin which is vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for the Union of India by virtue of notification of the Government of India in the late Department of Commerce No. 49(23)-Tr.(W)/40 dated the 6th June 1940 shall cease to be so vested and shall be re vested in the said Mr. Rene Herin.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY

40 Ordinary Shares of the Industrial Investment Trust Limited.
 25 Preference Shares 8 per cent. of the Titagarh Paper Mills Company Limited.
 20 2nd Preference Shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited.
 40 Shares of the New India Assurance Company Limited.
 25 Gold Pieces of \$ 20 each

C. R. B. MENON, Dy. Secy.

New Delhi, the 19th May 1951

No. 44(24)CT(A)/51.—The Government of India have been pleased to nominate the Secretary, Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, as a member of the Cotton Advisory Board set up under the late Ministry of Industry and Supply Resolution No. 1(73)-Tex.2/50, dated the 17th October 1950.

S. K. DATTA, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE

New Delhi, the 19th May 1951

No. F.16-49/49-S.—In supersession of the Ministry of Agriculture Notification No. 16-49/49-S, dated the 9th September 1950, the following rules regulating the methods of recruitments to the Survey of India, Class II, are published for general information:—

RULES TO REGULATE THE METHODS OF RECRUITMENT TO THE SURVEY OF INDIA, CLASS II.

PART I

1. These rules may be called the Survey of India, Class II (Recruitment) Rules.

2. For the purposes of these rules—

- (a) "Government" means the Government of India.
- (b) "the Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission (India).
- (c) "the Service" means the Survey of India, Class II.
- (d) "Scheduled Castes" mean any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.
- (e) "Scheduled Tribes" mean castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.
- (f) "Political Sufferer" means a person who took part in the national movements under the British Regime and who fulfils the conditions detailed in Appendix VII to these Rules.

3. Appointments to the Service are subject to the orders on communal representation in the Services, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

PART II.—Methods of Recruitment

4. Recruitment in India to the permanent establishment of the Service shall be made either on the result of competitive examinations held in accordance with Part III of these Rules, or by promotion made in accordance with Part IV of these Rules.

5. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

6. An examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and at such places as may be prescribed by Government by Notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice shall, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

PART III.—Recruitment by competitive examination

7. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may, at the discretion of the Commission, be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants and to the adequate representation of the scheduled castes and States of India.

8. (a) A candidate must apply to be admitted to the examination before such date, in such manner, and in such form as the Commission may prescribe.

(b) If a candidate is in the permanent or temporary service of the Government of India or a State Government he/she shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his/her Department or office, who shall forward his/her application to the Commission with his recommendation, unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(c) If a candidate is not in Government service he/she shall apply to the Commission direct.

(d) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

9. A candidate must be either:—

- (i) a citizen of India, or
- (ii) a subject of Sikkim, or
- (iii) a person who has migrated from areas which now form Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
- (iv) a subject of Nepal or of a Portuguese or French possession in India.

NOTE.—The appointment of candidates in categories (iii) and (iv) above will be subject to the issue of certificates of eligibility in their favour by the Government of India. Certificates of eligibility will not however be necessary in the case of candidates belonging to any of the following categories:—

- (1) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July, 1948 and have ordinarily been resident in India since then.
- (2) Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan after 18th July, 1948 but before 30th September, 1948 and got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed.
- (3) Non-citizens who entered service under the Government of India before the commencement of the Constitution, *viz.*, 26th January, 1950, and who have continued in such service since then. Any such persons who re-entered, or may re-enter such service with a break, after the 26th January, 1950, will however require certificates of eligibility in the usual way.

10. (a) A candidate for the examination to be held in 1951 must have attained the age of 19 and must not have attained the age of 25 on the 1st August 1951. If a candidate is already employed in the Survey of India Department, a concession in age up to a maximum of 4 years will be given *i.e.* he/she can compete up to the age of 23, provided his/her application is recommended by his/her department.

(b) The upper age-limit prescribed in sub-rule (a) above will be relaxable up to a maximum of 3 years if the candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, and up to a maximum of 6 years if the candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a displaced person from Pakistan.

(c) The maximum age limit will also be relaxable in case of Political Sufferers, *vide* Rule 2(f) and details given in Appendix VII.

NOTE 1.—The age limits as stated above cannot be relaxed in favour of any candidate.

NOTE 2.—The normal upper age-limit for the Survey of India, Class II examination is 24 years for outside candidates and 28 in case of departmental employees. This has been raised to 25 and 29 respectively for 1951 examination only as a special case as no examination was held in 1950.

11. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his/her character is such as to make the candidate suitable for appointment to the service.

12. A candidate must—

- (i) have passed the B.A. or the B.Sc. examination of a University approved by the Government (see Appendix I), with Mathematics in either case; or
- (ii) have passed Sections A and B of the Associate Membership examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational

* The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Applications for Posts (Central Services)/(Railway Services) Rules published with the Government of India (Ministry of Home Affairs)/Railway Department (Railway Board), Notification No. 189/43/Ests./E.34-R.R.L., dated the 8th December 1943/22nd January 1935 as amended from time to time and the corresponding rules made by State Governments.

qualification recognised by that Institution as exempting from passing these sections *vide* Appendix II; or

(iii) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix III under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or

(iv) have passed the Associateship examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(v) have obtained a diploma of Faraday House, London; or

(vi) have passed the Associate examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or

(vii) have obtained the Certificate of the Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad;

(viii) have obtained the Honours Diploma in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire. The diploma will be accepted subject to the condition that the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom;

(ix) have obtained the B.Sc. (Engg.) degree of the Aligarh Muslim University.

13. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he/she holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

14. The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate under these rules shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application will be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by other means may disqualify him/her for admission.

16. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health, of strong physique, capable of hard outdoor work, and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the efficient discharge of his/her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who after such medical examination as Government or the appointing authority may prescribe is found not to satisfy these requirements will not be appointed.

Only candidates who are successful in the examination and are likely to be appointed will be medically examined.

NOTE.—In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the medical test to which candidates will be subjected before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

17. Candidates must pay the fees prescribed in Appendix IV. No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained except to the extent stated in the Appendix nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

18. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix V to these Rules.

19. After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in the order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate.

20. Candidates who qualify at the examination conducted by the Commission shall be appointed as probationers and the number so appointed shall not exceed the number of vacancies to be filled on the results of the competitive examination each year.

21. Probationers shall be selected in the order of their merit, subject to the orders on communal representation and to such other considerations as Government may prescribe.

22. (a) The probationary period shall include a course of instruction in Survey work which will normally last for 2 years;

(b) During that period the probationers' work will be assessed departmentally from time to time, and if, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is found unsatisfactory or shows

that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her after apprising him/her of the grounds on which it is proposed to do so and giving him/her an opportunity to show cause in writing before such orders are passed.

(c) Probationers will also be required to pass a test in Hindi before confirmation, Class II Service. The standard of the test is under consideration.

(d) Government may delegate to any officer all or any of the functions of Government under these rules.

23. After successfully completing the course of instruction referred to in Rule 22, probationers shall sit for the final examination in "Survey" conducted by the Commission and covering the subjects taught. Failure in this examination will result in discharge or in the offer of a post in the Class III Service.

24. If no action is taken by Government under rule 22 (b) and rule 23 above the period of probation shall continue as on engagement from month to month terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

25. All probationers will be permitted to sit at the final examination and failure to take the examination will automatically disqualify a probationer for continuance in the Class II service. If, however, any probationer is prevented by sickness or any other adequate cause from attending, or from completing his/her course of study for the Final Examination, the Commission may, with the concurrence of the Central Government, allow him/her to appear at the Final Examination to be held in the following year, or may arrange for him/her to be specially examined in any or all of the subjects prescribed for the Final Examination after such interval as may seem to them suitable having regard to the circumstances of the case. Such an officer, if allowed to take a subsequent examination, would be relegated to the bottom of the list of candidates who are ranked for purposes of seniority in terms of the seniority Rules in force.

26. Every candidate selected for appointment will be required to execute a security bond in the prescribed form (Schedule II) to the effect that he/she will serve in any country and when required to do so with a mobilized survey unit wherever he/she is ordered and that he/she will not resign or leave the service during the period of probation nor for five years from the date of being permanently appointed and thereafter never during the field season. The candidates will remain liable for certain penalties in default of these conditions, the amount prescribed for which may vary from Rs. 1,400 to 4,500 and he/she will also provide a surety for the liabilities during the period of probation and the following five years after permanent appointment.

PART IV

Recruitment by Promotion

27. Recruitment by promotion will be made by the selection from specially deserving officers from the Topographical staff Grade I in class III Service for whom 25 per cent. of the posts in the Survey of India class II Service have been reserved. Ordinarily no such promotion will be given to any officer after he has attained the age of 40 years, but such promotion will not be excluded in exceptional cases.

APPENDIX I

List of Universities approved by the Government of India

Indian Universities

Any University incorporated by an Act of the Central or of a Part A or Part B State Legislature in India.

University in Burma

The university of Rangoon.

English and Welsh Universities

The Universities of Birmingham, Bristol, Cambridge, Durham, Leeds, Liverpool, London, Manchester, Oxford, Reading, Sheffield and Wales.

Scottish Universities

The Universities of Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow and St. Andrews.

Irish Universities

The University of Dublin (Trinity College).

The National University of Dublin.

The Queen's University, Belfast.

Universities in Pakistan

The University of Punjab.
The Dacca University.
The University of Sind.

APPENDIX II(A)

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.—The Associate Membership Examination.

Oxford.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours) in Engineering.

McGill University (Montreal).—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London.—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1925], B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) [Honours Degree obtained in or after 1935].

Victoria University (Manchester)—

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1935 in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course Division I), in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours degree, or Ordinary degree from 1925 onwards).

B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Liverpool.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Marine" or "Electrical" Engineering, or "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Mining" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Sheffield.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a First Class in the Final Examination will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930.)

B.E. (Met.)Degree in Honours.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Wales.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Queen's University (Belfast).—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Melbourne.—B.C.E., B.Mech.E., or B.E.E.

New Zealand.—B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Adelaide.—B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Queensland.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Western Australia.—B.E.

Cape Town.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Withwaterstrand.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Calcutta.—B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B.Met., B.E. (Met.)

Bombay.—B.E. Examination.

Madras.—B.E. Examination.

Benares Hindu University—

B.Sc. Examination in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining). B.Sc. (Met.)

Patna.—B.Sc. (Engg.)

Rangoon.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Mysore.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Poona University.—B.E. Degree.

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.—B.Sc. (Engg.)

Osmania University (Hyderabad).—B.E.

Trarancbre University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.

Anna malui.—B.E. Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering; B.Sc. Tech. degree in Chemical Engineering.

Rejputana.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Roorkee.—Degree in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.

Diploma in Engineering—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington. University College, London.

King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury. Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Student and Examination or its recognised equivalent.

City and Guilds, London, Final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice Parts I and II (Examination No. 52) if taken on or before 24-11-49; Faraday House, London, Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided the diploma is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow. Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Certificate in Electrical Technology, or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester.—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

MacLagan Engineering College—

"A" class Diploma in the first Division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1935.

'A' class Diploma in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering for candidates who qualified before 1935.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—

(1) Engineering Degree.

(2) Special Degree Examination.

(3) Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidates have passed Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee—

Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course. (only upto April 1950).

Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, upto 1945.

Diploma in Mining Engineering, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad from 1926 onwards.

Bengal Engineering College.—Associate in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

Delhi Polytechnic.—Diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education.

Heriot—Whatt College Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E),

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

School of Military Engineering, Kirkee—

(i) Young officers R.I.E. course in Civil Engineering.

(ii) Young Officers I.E.M.E. course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

APPENDIX II (B)

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of their Associate Membership Examination. The diplomas and degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical (c) mechanical, industrial (c) and aeronautical options (c).

Alabama, Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and Geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, cal.

Brooklyn, polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening) civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5-and 6-year courses), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r) metallurgical (a,c-r).

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati University of.—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical, (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical ceramic (c-r), chemical (including Co-operative curriculum) (c-r), electrical (c-r), Civil (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Harvard University (p).—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois, Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f), mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical, mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(at Alfred University): Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical, (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (a), (administrative), mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general (f), metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (t).

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General (c,t).

Tufts College.—Civil electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r).

Union College.—Civil, electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General (f).

Utah State Agricultural College.—Civil.

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armaur Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armaur Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.)—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs) aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif.)—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.)—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington, D. C.)—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute—(Washington, D. C.) Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel Engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX III

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc., in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

London.—B.Sc. Ordinary or with Honours [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Mining) or the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy).]

Victoria University (Manchester).—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

NOTE.—The above degree will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to 3 years' study will not, however, apply to Indians who having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX IV

Fees

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A. To the Union Public Service Commission:—

A consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 27/8/- (Rs. 6/14/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) with the application.

Only a treasury receipt for this amount or Crossed Indian Postal Orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission will be accepted. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash or in cheques.

NOTE.—The Commission may, at their discretion, remit the prescribed application and examination fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B. To the Medical Board:—

Rs. 16/- before examination by a Medical Board in the case of successful candidates.

Candidates are required to pay their medical fee in cash to the Medical Boards concerned at the time of their medical examination.

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve, for any other examination or selection. A refund of Rs. 20 (Rs. 5 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 27/8/- (Rs. 6/14/- in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

All question papers must be answered in English.

The examination shall include the following subjects each of which will carry the number of marks shown against it:—

A. Preliminary Examination:—

		Maximum Marks
1. English		
(a) General	...	150
(b) Handwriting	...	50 } 20
2. Pure mathematics	...	300
3. Applied mathematics	...	300
4. Mensuration	...	100
5. Physics	...	250
GRAND TOTAL		1,150

B. Final Examination:—

1. Engineering Surveys	...	175
2. Cadastral Surveys	...	175
3. Topographical Surveys	...	200
4. Air Surveys	...	150
5. Cartography	...	125
6. Geodetic Surveys	...	200
7. Map Reproduction	...	125
GRAND TOTAL		1,150

1. No candidate will be eligible for appointment unless he/she obtains 50 per cent. of the total marks in Mathematics and 30 per cent. of the marks in each of the remaining subjects for the preliminary examination and an aggregate of 30 per cent. in all subjects for the final examination.

2. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary, in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

3. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to the candidate.

4. Credit will be given for good English, including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with the due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

5. The syllabus for the examination will be as shown in the Schedule I.

6. The standard of examination in Pure Mathematics, Applied Mathematics and Mensuration will be that of a Pass Course Degree examination of an Indian University. The standard of examination in Physics will be that of an Intermediate examination.

APPENDIX VI

Details regarding Conditions of Service, Salary, Leave, Provident Fund, etc., of the Survey of India, Class II Service.

Pay	Rs.
1. Probationers and Officer Surveyors.	275—25—500—E.B.—30— 650—E.B.—30—800.
2. On promotion to the grade of Dy. Supdig. Surveyor (Class I Ser- vice).	350—350—380—380—30— 590—E.B.—30—770—40— 850.

Conditions of service and leave and of pension are those described in the Fundamental Rules and the Civil Service Regulations, respectively, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

Conditions of Provident Fund are those laid down in the General Provident Fund (Central Services), Rules, subject to such modifications as may be made by Government from time to time.

APPENDIX VII

Details for the grant of age concession to Political Sufferers vide Rule 10(c)

1. *Grounds on which relaxation of age-limit will be granted.*—To be eligible for the concession of relaxation of the upper age-limit for admission to the examination, a candidate must have taken part in the national movements and must—(a) either (i) have actually been debarred from or refused admission to a competitive examination for recruitment to the service for which the examination is being held in 1951 on account of his/her political activities,

or (ii) have been imprisoned or detained on account of his/her political activities thus preventing his/her candidature for such an examination, and,

(b) at the time when he/she was so prevented from taking such an examination have been within the normal age-limits prescribed therefor.

Note.—It is not necessary for the purpose of this concession that a candidate should have actually been imprisoned or under detention at the time the examination at which he/she would otherwise have been a candidate, was held.

2. *The age relaxation to be allowed.*—A candidate who fulfils the conditions of eligibility for the concession mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be allowed to appear at the examination if he/she would have competed at it in the normal course, but for his/her participation in the national movements, if he/she is not over 35 years of age on the date of commencement of the examination. He/she will not be eligible to claim this concession for admission to any examination which may be held after the 31st December 1951.

3. *Proof of participation in National Movements.*—A candidate who claims the concession for relaxation of the age-limit should submit along with his/her application a certificate from a Member of Parliament or a State Legislature, or an affidavit filed before a First Class Slipendiary Magistrate by a respectable person testifying the facts about the candidate's participation in the national movements and his/her being debarred in consequence from admission to such an examination.

4. *Applications.*—A candidate who claims the benefit of this concession should submit his/her application through the State Government/Chief Commissioner of the State where he/she ordinarily resides, who will forward it to the Union Public Service Commission with necessary remarks by the date prescribed in the Notice.

SCHEDULE I

SYLLABUS

Subjects for the Preliminary Examination

1. English:—(2 hours).

This will be a test of the understanding of and the power to write English. Passages may be set for summary or precis.

2. Pure Mathematics:—(3 hours).

The questions will be of a type to test a candidate's power of applying the fundamental principles of the subject rather than his knowledge of bookwork and standard methods.

Algebra.—Binomial, Exponential, and Logarithmic series. Simple tests of convergence of series. Simple cases of summation of series. Elementary properties of Determinants and their application to the solution of linear equations. Relations between the roots and coefficients of equations. Simple transformations and the evaluation of symmetric functions.

Trigonometry.—De Moirre's theorem for rational indices. Inverse Circular functions. Hyperbolic functions. Simple cases of summation of trigonometric series.

Geometry.—Analytical Geometry of the straight line, the circle, the parabola, the ellipse and the hyperbola treated with the help of rectangular co-ordinates. The reduction of the general equation of the second degree. Polar equation of the Conic.

Differential Calculus.—Definition of Differential Coefficient. Differentiation of functions of a single variable. Successive Differentiation. Taylor's and MacLaurin's Theorems and their simpler applications. Differentials and their applications to small errors. Evaluation of functions which assume an indeterminate form. Differentiation of implicit functions. Partial differentiation. Maxima and Minima Values of functions of one variable. Tangents, Normals, Asymptotes, Curvature, Singular points. Tracing of curves.

Integral Calculus and Differential equation.—Integration of simple functions of a single variable. Integration of rational functions. Determination of lengths of plane curves and areas bounded by them. Volumes and surfaces of solids of revolutions. Simpson's rule for approximate integration. Differential equations of the 1st order. Linear equations with constant co-efficients. Applications to Geometry, Mechanics and Physics.

3. Applied Mathematics:—(3 hours).

Statics.—Statics of a rigid lamina; composition and resolution of forces, parallel forces, moments and couples; reduction of a given system of coplanar forces; centre of gravity; conditions of equilibrium; friction; simple frameworks, including the use of graphical methods; simple cases of virtual work.

Dynamics.—Graphical methods for motion with varying speed; uniformly accelerated motion; application of calculus to simple cases of motion in a straight line; relative velocity; uniform circular and simple harmonic motion; free motion under gravity; simple and conical pendulums; momentum; friction; work energy; power; impact.

Hydrostatics.—Fluid pressure. Pressure on surfaces. Centre of Pressure of triangle, rectangle and circle. Equilibrium of floating bodies. Atmospheric pressure.

4. Mensuration:—(1½ hours).

Linear, square and solid measures. The mensuration of lines, such as perimeters and diagonals of common figure. The calculation of areas. The contents of solid bodies. Mensuration of prisms, Pyramids, Cylinders, Cones and spheres.

The application of the principles of mensuration to problems met with in professional practice, such as, rainfall, drainage, ventilation, earth work and builders work.

5. Physics:—(3 hours).

Mechanics and Properties of Matter.—Rectilinear Motion. Composition of Motions. Inertia and Momentum. Newton's Laws of Motion; Units and Measurement of Force. Motion in a circle. Centrifugal force. Gravitation and Gravity. Simple harmonic motion. Simple pendulum. Work, energy and power. Friction. Composition and Resolution of Forces including Parallel Forces. Centre of Gravity. Conditions of Equilibrium. Stable, Unstable and Neutral Equilibrium. Simple illustrations of Conditions of Equilibrium as in Pulley and Inclined Plane. Lever. Wheel and Axle. Screw. Balance. General properties of solids, liquids and gases. Elasticity of Volume. Young's Modulus. Pressure in Liquid, its variation with depth; Pressures on Immersed and Floating Bodies; Transmission of Liquid Pressure; Hydraulic Press. Principle of Archimedes. Density. Specific gravity. Simple qualitative experiments on Surface Tension. Idea of viscosity. Relation between volume and Pressure in Gases. Atmospheric Pressure. Elementary principles of the Aeroplane. Diffusion and osmosis.

Heat.—Heat and effect of heat. Definition of Temperature. Difference between heat and temperature. Construction and use of Instruments for the measurement of Temperature. Scales of temperature. Expansion of solids, liquids and Gases with rise of temperature. Quantity of Heat; Specific Heat; Change of State. Latent Heat. Bunsen's Ice Calorimeter. Vapour Pressure. Boiling point. Hygrometry; Relative humidity. Dew point. Formation of Cloud, Fog and Dew. Transference of heat-conduction; Definition of thermal conductivity, convection, Radiation, Newton's Laws of

Cooling. Mechanical equivalent of Heat and its determination by simple mechanical method. Joule's experiment. The principle of Steam-Engine and Internal Combustion Engine.

Light.—Propagation of Light. Laws of Reflection and Refraction. Reflection at Plane and Spherical surfaces and formation of Images. Refraction at plane Surfaces, Spherical surfaces and by prisms. Minimum Deviation. The formation of Images by Single lenses. Eye, Defects of Eye. Long and short Sight and their correction by Lenses. The combination of two Lenses to form a Telescope or Microscope; The photographic camera; Projection lantern; Epidiasco; Binoculars. Sextant. Chromatic Dispersion, typical spectra; Spectroscope. Photometry. Velocity of light.

Sound.—Production of Sound and its Transmission through Material Media. Nature of Wave motion; Transverse and Longitudinal Waves. Characteristics of Waves; Loudness, Pitch and Quality of tones. Experimental determination of the velocity of Sound in Air. Effect of change of temperature on the Velocity. Echo. Determination of Frequency by simple methods. Experimental investigation of the fundamental vibrations of strings by means of Sonometer. Experimental investigation of the by means of Sonometer. Experimental investigation of the vibrations of Air Pipes by Resonance to Tuning Forks; Organ Pipes; Position of Nodes and Antinodes. Beats. The Diatonic Scale. Principles of a Gramophone.

Magnetism and Electricity.—Properties of Magnets. Simple Phenomena of Magnetism and of Magnetic Induction. Methods of magnetisation. Magnetic Field. Lines of Force. Law of magnetic force. Deflection Magnetometer in Endon and Broad-side-on positions. Vibration Magnetometer. Determination of H_0 . Earth as a Magnet. Declination, Dip and Intensity. Simple Phenomena of Electrified Bodies. Conduction and Insulation. Electrification by Friction and by induction. Wimshurst Machine. Quantity of Electricity. Distribution of Electrification on Conductors. Electric Field. The inverse Square Law of Electric Force. Potential. Capacity, Specific Inductive capacity; simple condensers; Leyden Jars. Electrophorus. Energy of Charged Condensers. Electric Discharge. Electric current. The various Cells. Accumulators. Magnetic Field of Current. Measurement of Current; Galvanometers. Electromotive Force. Difference of Potential. Resistance. Ohm's Law, Volt, Ohm; Ampere, Measurement of resistance by Wheatstone Bridge. Potentiometer. Resistances in Series and parallel. Voltmeters and Ammeters. Arrangement of Lights and Fans in an Electric Circuit. Heating effects of currents. Joule's Law. Chemical effects of Currents. Faraday's Laws of Electrolysis. Principle of Thermopile. Action on current Circuits in a Magnetic Field. Electro-magnetic Induction. Faraday's Law. Lenz's Law. Induction. Tele-Coil. Principles of Dynamo and electric motor. Telegraph and Telephones. Elementary principles of Wireless Telegraphy. Simple experiments on the Discharge of Electricity through Gases at Low Pressure. X-Rays and simple idea of electron.

Subjects for the Final Examination Syllabus

1. Engineering Surveys.

Elementary principles of optical design and construction of surveying instruments in common use. Employment, adjustment and limitations of such instruments.

Tertiary spirit levelling and contouring for cadastral and engineering surveys, including the estimation of earth works.

Contouring of irrigation maps from spot heights. Measurement and reduction of baselines by surface taping.

Tacheometry and subtense measurement.

Use of planimeter and pantograph.

Setting out of road and railway alignment and circular curves.

Plotting of engineering surveys.

Elementary hydrographic surveying, river surveys, tide and river gauges, estimation and determination of flow.

2. Cadastral Surveys.

Rectangulation—setting up of a main rectangle and breaking it up into smaller units.

Large scale cadastral survey and its connection to main framework.

Choice of methods and standards of accuracy.

Field and office recording and reduction.

Re-establishment of boundaries from survey or other records.

Revision of large-scale maps and plans.

Elementary principles and practice of land registration (to be introduced at a later date).

3. Topographical Surveys.

Topographic control for plane table or topographic air surveys.

Minor triangulation, its computation in grid and spherical; adjustment of simple figures.

Trigonometrical heights and their adjustments.

Topographical traversing.

Barometer heights.

Theodolite Interpolation.

Lambert grid and grid reference systems.

Revision of topographical maps.

4. Air Surveys.

Elementary perspective and its application to air photography.

Air survey from vertical air photographs, including slotted template assemblies.

Principles of optics and photography in relation to air surveying.

Elementary stereoscopy, parallax and contouring from air photographs with simple stereoscopes.

Verification on the ground for air survey maps.

Revision from air photography.

5. Cartography.

Elements of map projections.

Properties and employment of surveyor's projections in common use, but not with their Mathematical derivations.

Correction of scale, area and bearing errors.

Plotting of grid and graticules.

Compilation of field sections; treatment of material of doubtful reliability.

Fair drawing and knowledge of conventional signs.

6. Geodetic Surveying.

Elementary field astronomy; latitudes and azimuths from sun or stars, time from E-W stars.

Atmospheric refraction.

Methods of reconnoitring, beaconing, measuring and recording geodetic base lines, primary triangulation secondary and geodetic levelling and precise traverse Tolerance admissible in levelling various grades.

Computation of triangulation in geographical co-ordinates on the spheroid for medium length lines excluding mathematical derivation of formulae.

7. Map Reproduction.

General principles of lithography.

Methods of preparing litho plates from various basic materials.

Wet and dry plate photography and the uses of each.

Half tone work, its theory and practice, including the 3 colour process.

Powder process and its uses, retouching, its scope and limitations.

Colour separation and the comparative merits of ways of producing multi-colour maps.

Standards types of machinery in general use with knowledge of its capacity and limitations.

Methods of combination of field sections, etc. into standards map sheets.

The candidate must have sufficient basic knowledge of the general principles to enable him to judge the suitability of the material for reproduction and to assess the work involved.

8. Hindi.

Standard is under consideration.

SCHEDULE II

SURVEY OF INDIA

Security Bond to be executed by a candidate on Government accepting him for appointment in the Class II service of the Survey of India.

KNOW ALL MEN BY these presents that we son of

(hereinafter called "the candidate" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) and son of

of (hereinafter called "the surety" which expression shall include his heirs, executors and administrators) are held and firmly bound unto the President of India (hereinafter called "the Government" which expression shall include his successors in office and assigns) in the sum as stipulated

hereinafter, to be paid to the Government which payment to be well and truly made we hereby bind ourselves jointly, severally and each of us binds his personal representatives firmly by these presents signed by us on this day of 1951.

WHEREAS the candidate has been selected by the Government, for appointment on probation or in an officiating capacity in the Class II Service of the Survey of India in consideration of the candidate and the surety agreeing (which they have done verbally and hereby confirm by signing these presents) to the following terms, viz.:—

(1) On appointment the candidate shall accept liability for active Military service in or with the Armed forces of the Republic of India and shall enlist in the Survey Group or the Territorial Army or any other Corresponding Organisation in the Army Reserve when formed, as the Surveyor General of India may direct.

(2) That the candidate shall be on probation in officiating capacity for the prescribed period and shall in accordance with the orders and directions of the officers under whom he is placed do his best to acquire the requisite technical training to qualify for permanent retention in the Survey of India.

(3) That if the candidate shall resign or leave the service during such probation or officiating appointment except with the approval of the Government of India on the recommendation of the Surveyor General of India, the candidate and the surety will pay to the Government a sum of Rs. 1,400/- (Rupees one thousand and four hundred only) for every year or part of a year during which the probationary service shall have continued in order to recoup the Government the expenses incurred on account of the candidate.

(4) That the candidate shall, if his probationary officiating service is approved and he is selected for a permanent appointment in the Survey of India, continue in that service for a period of five years. If he resigns at any time during the period of five years following his confirmation he and the surety will be liable to refund to the Government a sum of Rs. 4,500 (Rupees four thousand and five hundred only) minus a fifth part thereof for each completed year of service after the date of his confirmation.

That the candidate has made himself acquainted with and accepts the terms of service for Class II Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and applicable to his case.

(5) Further that during the period of service to follow if the candidate resigns his service during field season (the decision of the Surveyor General of India as to what is the field season being final and binding on the parties) he shall refund a sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only) provided that no liability will attach to the surety for any resignation by the candidate of his employment after a period of five years following his confirmation in his appointment. Resignation at any time will be subject to the exigencies of the service permitting it.

(6) That the candidate shall be faithful and bear true allegiance to the Republic of India and to the Constitution of India as by Law established and shall serve wherever he is ordered to serve by land or sea or air including active military service with a mobilized survey unit and shall obey all commands of officer set over him. On breach of this condition the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and the candidate and his surety shall also be liable to pay to the Government of the sums mentioned in clauses (3), (4) and (5) as the case may be. For the purposes of the three last mentioned clauses a breach of the present condition, shall have the same effect as resignation by the candidate referred to in the said clauses.

Further that on breach of the present condition at any time after the period mentioned in clause (4) the candidate shall be liable to dismissal from service and also to pay to Government the sum of Rs. 1,000/- (Rupees one thousand only).

(7) That it is hereby agreed and declared that the decision of the Government as to whether the candidate has or has not performed and observed the obligations, stipulations, provisions and conditions of the hereinbefore recited agreement shall be final and binding.

(8) The candidate accepts the conditions of service for the Class II Officers of the Survey of India and shall observe and perform the regulations of that service for the time being in force and subject thereto

the provisions of the Civil Services (Classification Control and Appeal) Rules from time to time in force or any rules made thereunder shall apply to the extent to which they are applicable to the service hereby provided for and the decision of the Government as to their applicability shall be final. The candidate shall obey the Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

NOW THE ABOVE WRITTEN OBLIGATION is conditioned to be void in case the candidate shall perform and observe the terms and conditions hereinbefore mentioned. AND IT IS FURTHER DECLARED that this Bond or obligation is executed under the orders of the Government of India and is given for the performance of a public duty in which the public are interested within the meaning of the exception to Section 74 of the Indian Contract Act (IX of 1872) Signed & delivered at

(Signature of candidate) (Signature of Surety)
In the presence of*

1. 1.

.....

2. 2.

.....

Signed by.....

(Name and designation).

Signature.....

for and on behalf of the President.

In the presence of*

1. 2.

.....

*Signature, address and designation of two witnesses in each case.

N. T. MONE, Joint Secy.

New Delhi, the 14th May 1951

No. 5-15/51-Com.I.—In pursuance of the provisions of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Indian Oilseeds Committee Act (IX of 1940) the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta have nominated Mr. Z. Gavalla as a member of the Indian Oilseeds Committee with effect from 1st April, 1951 vice Shri M. Paspatti.

S. K. GHOSE, Under Secy.

RESOLUTION

New Delhi, the 19th May 1951

No. SV/44(8).—In pursuance of the assurance given by the Hon'ble the Prime Minister during discussion on Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's bill on Prohibition of production and import of hydrogenated vegetable oils in Parliament on 12th December, 1950 the Government of India have constituted a Committee consisting of the following in order to examine the question of adulteration of ghee:—

1. Hon'ble Shri M. Thirumala Rao, Deputy Minister of Food and Agriculture.—Chairman.

Members

2. Shri Prabhudayal Himatsingka, M.P.
3. Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, M.P.
4. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary, Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, New Delhi.
5. Dr. V. N. Patwardhan, Director, Nutrition Research Laboratories, Coonoor.
6. Dr. V. Subrahmanyam, Director, Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.
7. Dr. N. N. Godbole, Director of Industries, Rajasthan Union, Jaipur.
8. Dr. D. V. Karmarkar, Technical Adviser, Ministry of Food and Agriculture.—Member Secretary.

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:—

- (a) To examine the extent of adulteration of ghee with Vanaspati and other products, and
- (b) To suggest measures to eliminate or minimise adulteration with Vanaspati.

VISHNU SAHAY, Secy.

MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

New Delhi, the 1st March 1951

No. E50RR23.—The following rules for recruitment to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I

Methods of Recruitment

1. These Rules may be called the Indian Railway Service of Engineers Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purposes of these Rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India;

(b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission;

(c) "The Service" means the Indian Railway Service of Engineers;

(d) "Scheduled Castes" mean any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India;

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" mean any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(ii) By promotion of specially qualified class II officers, including officiating class II officers of the Civil Engineering Department.

(iii) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the government on the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service are subject to the orders on communal representation in the Services issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

PART II

Recruitment by competitive examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he/she is eligible. If he/she wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he/she shall state in his/her application form which Services or Departments he/she wishes to compete for and the order of his/her preference between them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. (1)* A candidate who is in permanent or temporary Government service shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his/

her Department, who shall forward his/her application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) A candidate who is not in Government service shall submit his/her application direct to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

(iii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

10. A candidate must be either—

(a) a citizen of India, or

(b) a person who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or

(c) a subject of Nepal or of Sikkim or of a Portuguese or French possession in India,

and, if he/she comes under category (b) or (c), must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India. A candidate, in whose case such a certificate is necessary, may however, be admitted to the examination on his/her furnishing proof that he/she has applied for the certificate; and he/she may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually given to him/her by the Government.

NOTE.—Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have been ordinarily resident in India since then are eligible for appointment to services and posts under the Government of India without certificates of eligibility *qua* citizens of India. Persons who so migrated on or after the 19th July 1948 are non-citizens and must secure certificates of eligibility for appointment to Union Services, unless they had migrated before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed or had entered the Union Services without certificates of eligibility under the old instructions in which case certificates of eligibility will not be necessary.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 20 and must not have attained the age of 26 on the 1st August 1951.

NOTE 1.—These age-limits apply whether or not a candidate is already in Government Service.

NOTE 2.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

(i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan, and

(ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe and is also a *bona fide* displaced person from Pakistan.

NOTE 3.—The maximum will also be relaxable in case of candidates who took part in the National Movements (vide Appendix VI).

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his/her character is such as to make him/her suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

(i) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections, (vide Appendix I); or

(ii) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that Appendix; or

(iii) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(iv) passed the Associate Examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or

(v) passed the Hons. Diploma Examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary Examination or has been exempted therefrom; or

(vi) have obtained the B.Sc. degree in Engg. of Aligarh Muslim University.

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he/she has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his/her admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he/she holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

*The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Application for Posts (Central Services) (Railway Services) Rules [published with the Government of India, Home Department/Railway Department (Railway Board), Notification No. F.189/43/Ests./No. E-34-R.R.I., dated the 8th December 1943/22nd January 1935, as amended from time to time], and the corresponding rules made by State Governments.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by other means may disqualify him/her for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (i) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(ii) For the purpose of rule 5 of these rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular community or communities, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in those services.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his/her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination. [Vide Rule 13(i)].

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.—The Associate Membership Examination.

Oxford.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours) in Engineering.

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

McGill University (Montreal).—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London.—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1928], B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) [Honours Degree obtained in or after 1935].

Victoria University (Manchester)—

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1935 in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I), in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours degree, or Ordinary degree from 1925 onwards).

B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Liverpool.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Marine" or "Electrical" Engineering, or "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Sheffield.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a First Class in the Final Examination will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.)Degree in Honours.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Wales.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Queen's University (Belfast).—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Melbourne.—B.C.E., B.Mech.E., or B.E.E.

New Zealand.—B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Adelaide.—B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Withwaterstand.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Western Australia.—B.E.

Cape Town.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Queensland.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Calcutta.—B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

Bombay.—B.E. Examination.

Madras.—B.E. Examination.

Benares Hindu University—

B.Sc. Examination in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining). B.Sc. (Met.).

Patna.—B.Sc. (Engg.).

Rangoon.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Mysore.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.—B.Sc. (Engg.).

Osmania University (Hyderabad).—B.E.

Travancore University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.

Annamalai.—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (from 29-1-50 onwards).

Rajputana.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Roorkee.—Degree in Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.

Poona.—B.E. Degree.

Diploma in Engineering—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.
University College, London.
King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury: Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

City and Guilds, London, Final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice Parts I and II (Examination No. 52) if taken on or before 24-11-49; Faraday House, London, Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided the diploma is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Certificate in Electrical Technology, or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester.—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Macagan Engineering College—

"A" class Diploma in the first Division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in (1) Mechanical Engineering and (2) Electrical Engineering from 1935.

'A' class Diploma in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering for candidates who qualified before 1935.

Bengal Engineering College.—Associateship in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—

(1) Engineering Degree.

(2) Special Degree Examination.

(3) Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidates have passed Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee—

Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course only up to April 1950!]

Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, up to 1945.

Diploma in Mining Engineering, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad from 1926 onwards.

Delhi Polytechnic.—Diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education.

Heriot.—Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

School of Military Engineering, Kirkee—

(1) Young Officers' R.I.E. course in Civil Engineering.

(2) Young Officers' I.E.M.E. course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of their Associate Membership Examination. The diplomas and degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical (c), mechanical, industrial (c) and aeronautical options (c).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and Geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5-and 6-year courses), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r), metallurgical (a,c-r).

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil, electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic (c-r), chemical (including Co-operative curriculum) (c-r), electrical (c-r), civil (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Harvard University (p).—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois, Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f), mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Iowa State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical, mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical, building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(at Alfred University): Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (a), (administrative), mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota, Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general (f), metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (t).

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General (c,t).

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r).

Union College.—Civil, electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General (f).

Utah State Agricultural.—Civil.

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.)—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs) and resident part-time evening programs; aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif.)—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.)—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington, D. C.)—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute (Washington, D. C.)—Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide Rule 13(ii)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above-degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17)

The subjects of the examination will be—

1. (a) Compulsory—

		Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	...	100
(2) General Knowledge	...	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	...	200
(4) Construction	...	200
(i) Building Materials.		
(ii) Design of Structures.		
(iii) General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works.		
(5) Surveying	...	100
(6) Sanitary Engineering and Water Supply	...	100
(7) Viva voce	...	300

(b) Optional—

Any two of the following subjects:—

(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	...	100
(2) Prime Movers	...	100
(3) Hydraulics and Hydraulic machines	...	100
(4) Electrical Engineering	...	100
(5) Architecture and Town Planning	...	100

2. A candidate must produce a certificate that he/she has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying, including practical Surveying, in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in, the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves, the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of the examination. If, owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *viva voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *viva voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written test the qualifying mark which may be prescribed by the Commission. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he/she obtains at least:

- (1) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects, excluding *viva voce*; and
- (2) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the *viva voce* test.

4. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

5. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him/her.

6. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are especially devoted to English.

7. Special attention will be paid in the *viva voce* test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

[Vide Rule 16]

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A.—To the Union Public Service Commission—

A consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the application.

(Only a treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi Post Office for this amount will be accepted by the Commission. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash or cheques.)

NOTE.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B.—To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 18 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE INDIAN RAILWAY SERVICE OF ENGINEERS

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. Candidates selected for appointment under rule 3(i) will be appointed as probationary officers for a period of three years during which their services will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They shall undergo practical training for the first two years. Those favourably reported upon at the end of the two years' training and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period. At the end of this period, they will be confirmed in the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, provided they have passed all the prescribed examinations and are considered fit for permanent appointment. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

NOTE.—The period of training and the period of probation against a working post may be modified at the discretion of Government.

2. Officers will be required to pass a riding test within two years of the commencement of the probationary term.

3. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu or Hindi by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale during the period of probation. Officers who can read, write and speak in Urdu or Hindi may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

4. Officers of the Indian Railway Service of Engineers, recruited under these regulations, will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

5. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in para. 9 of this Appendix.

6. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

7. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

8. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(i) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3 (ii), (iii) and (iv) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

9. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Indian Railway Service of Engineers:—

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—
E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,000—
1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade:—Rs. 1,300—60—1,000.

Senior Administrative Grade:—Under consideration.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale.

10. The increments will be given for approval service only, and in accordance with rules of the Department.

11. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX VI

DETAILS FOR THE GRANT OF AGE CONCESSION TO PERSONS WHO TOOK PART IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

1. *Grounds on which relaxation of age-limit will be granted.*—To be eligible for the concession of relaxation of the upper age-limit for admission to the examination, a candidate must have taken part in the National Movements and must (a) either (i) have actually been debarred from or refused admission to a Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Service for which the examination is being held in 1951 on account of his/her political activities, or (ii) have been imprisoned or detained on account of his/her political activities thus preventing his/her candidature for such an examination, and (b) at the time when he/she was so prevented from taking such an examination, have been within the normal age limits prescribed therefor.

NOTE.—It is not necessary for the purpose of this concession that a candidate should have actually been imprisoned or under detention at the time the examination at which he/she would otherwise have been a candidate, was held.

2. *The age relaxation to be allowed.*—A candidate who fulfils the conditions of eligibility for the concession mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be allowed to appear at the examination, if he/she would have competed at it in the normal course, but for his/her participation in the National Movements, if he/she is not over 35 years of age on the date of commencement of the examination. He/She will not be eligible to claim this concession for admission to any examination which may be held after the 31st December 1951.

3. *Proof of participation in National Movements.*—A candidate who claims the concession for relaxation of the age-limit should submit always with his/her application a certificate from a Member of Parliament or of a State Legislature, or an affidavit filed before a First Class Stipendiary Magistrate by a respectable person testifying the facts about the candidate's participation in the National Movements and his/her being debarred in consequence from admission to such an examination.

4. *Application Form.*—A candidate who claims the benefit of this concession should submit his/her application through the State Government/Chief Commissioner of the State where he/she ordinarily resides, who will forward it to the Union Public Service Commission with necessary remarks by the date prescribed in the Notice.

No. E50RR4.—The following rules for recruitment to the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I

Methods of Recruitment

1. These Rules may be called the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purposes of these Rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India;
(b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission;

(c) "The Service" means the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways;

(d) "Scheduled Castes" means any castes, communities, races, sects etc, notified as such by the President of India.

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" mean any castes, communities, races, sects, etc. notified as such by the President of India.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(ii) By promotion of specially qualified class II officers, including officiating class II officers of the Signal Engineering Department.

(iii) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be recruited by each method.

5. Appointments to the Service are subject to the orders on communal representation in the Services issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

PART II

Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) Any person may apply to be admitted as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he/she is eligible. If he/she wishes to compete for appointment in more than one service or Department, he/she shall state in his/her application form which Services or Departments he/she wishes to compete for and the order of his/her preference between them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit,

the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. (i)* A candidate who is in permanent or temporary Government service shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his/her Department, who shall forward his/her application to the Commission unless he refuses his consent to the application.

(ii) A candidate who is not in Government service shall submit his/her application direct to the Secretary Union Public Service Commission.

(iii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

10. A candidate must be either—

(a) a citizen of India, or

(b) a person who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently setting in India, or

(c) a subject of Nepal or of Sikkim or of a Portuguese or French Possession in India,

and, if he/she comes under category (b) or (c), must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India. A candidate, in whose case such a certificate is necessary, may however, be admitted to the examination on his/her furnishing proof that he/she has applied for the certificate; and he/she may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually given to him/her by the Government.

NOTE.—Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have been ordinarily resident in India since then are eligible for appointment to services and posts under the Government of India without certificates of eligibility *qua* citizens of India. Persons who so migrated on or after the 19th July 1948 are non-citizens and must secure certificates of eligibility for appointment to Union Services, unless they had migrated before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed or had entered the Union Services without certificates of eligibility under the old instructions in which case certificates of eligibility will not be necessary.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 26 on the 1st August 1951. Candidates already in Railway Service who are over the age of 26 and under the age of 31 may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by their department or office.

NOTE 1.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

(i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan, and

(ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan.

NOTE 2.—The maximum age-limit will also be relaxable in case of candidates who took part in the National Movements (*vide* Appendix VI).

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his/her character is such as to make him/her suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

(i) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections, *vide* Appendix I; or

(ii) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that appendix; or

(iii) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(iv) passed the Associate Examination of the Bengal Engineering College in Mechanical Engineering; or

*The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Application for Posts (Central Services)/ (Railway Services) Rules (published with the Government of India, Home Department/Railway Department (Railway Board), Notification No. F.189/43/Est./No. E-34-R.R.I., dated the 8th December 1943/22nd January 1935, as amended from time to time), and the corresponding rules made by State Governments.

(v) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in civil Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or

(vi) have obtained the B.Sc., degree in Engineering of Aligarh Muslim University:

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may on the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he/she has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which in the opinion of the Commission justifies his/her admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the Examination unless he/she holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by other means may disqualify him/her for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (i) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(ii) For the purpose of rule 5 of these rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular community or communities, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in these services.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his/her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or, if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

* In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government medical officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standard required can be had from the Commission.

(f) Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for probationers in the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways will be found in Appendix V.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination. [Vide Rule 13(i)].

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.—The Associate Membership Examination.

Oxford.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours) in Engineering.

McGill University (Montreal).—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London.—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1926], B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) [Honours Degree obtained in or after 1935].

Victoria University (Manchester)—

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. (Tech.) Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1935 in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I), in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours degree, or Ordinary degree from 1925 onwards).

B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Liverpool.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Marine" or "Electrical" Engineering, or "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Sheffield.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a First Class in the Final Examination will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.)Degree in Honours.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Wales.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Queen's University (Belfast).—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Melbourne.—B.C.E., B.Mech.E., or B.E.E.

New Zealand.—B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Adelaide.—B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Queensland.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Western Australia.—B.E.

Cape Town.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Withwaterstand.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" "Electrical" Engineering.

Calcutta.—B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

Bombay.—B.E. Examination.

Madras.—B.E. Examination.

Benares Hindu University—

B.Sc. Examination in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining). B.Sc. (Met.).

Patna.—B.Sc. (Engg.).

Rangoon.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Mysore.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.—B.Sc. (Engg.).

Osmania University (Hyderabad).—B.E.

Travancore University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.

Annamalai.—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (from 29-1-50 onwards).

Rajputana.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Roorkee.—Degree in Civil, Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.

Poona.—B.E. Degree.

Diploma in Engineering—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.

University College, London.

King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury: Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent

City and Guilds, London, Final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice Parts I and II (Examination No. 52) if taken on or before 24-11-49; *Faraday House, London*, Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided the diploma is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Certificate in Electrical Technology, or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester.—Certificate in Technology. Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

MacLAGAN Engineering College—

"A" class Diploma in the first Division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1935.

'A' class Diploma in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering for candidates who qualified before 1935.

Bengal Engineering College.—Associateship in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—

(1) Engineering Degree.

(2) Special Degree Examination.

(3) Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidates have passed Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee—

Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course [only upto April 1950].

Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, upto 1945.

Diploma in Mining Engineering, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad from 1926 onwards.

Delhi Polytechnic.—Diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education.

Heriot.—Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

School of Military Engineering, Kirkee—

(1) Young Officers' R.I.E. course in Civil Engineering.

(2) Young Officers' I.E.M.E. course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of their Associate Membership Examination. The diplomas and degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical (c), mechanical, industrial (c) and aeronautical options (c).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and Geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5-and 6-year courses), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r), metallurgical (a,c-r).

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil, electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic (c-r), chemical (including Co-operative curriculum) (c-r), electrical (c-r), civil (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Harvard University (p).—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois, Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f), mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical, mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical, building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(at Alfred University): Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (a), administrative, mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota, Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general (f), metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (t).

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General (c,t).

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r).

Union College.—Civil, electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General (f).

Utah State Agricultural College.—Civil.

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Worcester, Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armour Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armour Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.).—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs), aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif.).—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.).—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington, D. C.).—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute.—Washington, (D. C.). Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.).—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide Rule 13(11)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Note.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17)

The subjects of the examination will be—

1. (a) Compulsory—

	Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Electrical Engineering	200
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	200
(5) Mechanical Engineering	200
(6) <i>Viva voce</i>	300

(b) Optional—

Any two of the following subjects:—

(1) Construction—	100
(i) Building Materials.	
(ii) Design of Structures.	
(iii) General principles governing the design of Railways, Roads, Harbours and other works.	
(2) Surveying	100
(3) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	100
(4) Applied Mathematics	100

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as an optional subject must produce a certificate that he/she has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical Surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves, the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying mark in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

If owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *viva voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *viva voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written test the qualifying mark which may be prescribed by the Commission. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he obtains at least:

- (1) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects, excluding *viva voce*; and
- (2) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the *viva voce* test.

4. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

5. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him/her.

6. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are specially devoted to English.

7. Special attention will be paid in the *viva voce* test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

[*Vide Rule 16*]

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A.—To the Union Public Service Commission:—

A consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the application.

(Only a treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi Post Office only for this amount will be accepted by the Commission. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash or cheques.)

Note.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B.—To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 75 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE SIGNAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE RAILWAYS.

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. Candidates selected under rule 3(i) will be appointed as probationers for a period of three years during which their service will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They will undergo training during the first two years, which will include a suitable course of training in Tele-communications work.

At the conclusion of the training, candidates who are favourably reported upon and who have passed

any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed, will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period, at the end of which period they will be required to undergo a final practical departmental examination, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

The period of training or of probation in working post may be modified by Government at any time if deemed necessary.

NOTE.—On railways where there are specialised Tele-communications posts, an additional training for a period of six months in Tele-communications may be arranged in any particular case; in such cases, the period of probation in a working post referred to above will be reduced by six months.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu or Hindi by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale during the period of probation. Officers who can read, write and speak in Urdu or Hindi may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

3. Officers of the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service for increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of State Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(i) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3 (ii), (iii) and (iv) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Signal Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways:—

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—
E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,000—
1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade:—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX VI

DETAILS FOR THE GRANT OF AGE CONCESSION TO PERSONS WHO TOOK PART IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

1. *Grounds on which relaxation of age-limit will be granted.*—To be eligible for the concession of relaxation of the upper age-limit for admission to the examination, a candidate must have taken part in the National Movements and must (a) either (i) have actually been debarred from or refused admission to a Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Service for which the examination is being held in 1951 on account of his/her political activities, or (ii) have been imprisoned or detained on account of his/her political activities thus preventing his/her candidature for such an examination, and (b) at the time when he/she was so prevented from taking such an examination, have been within the normal age limits prescribed therefor.

NOTE.—It is not necessary for the purpose of this concession that a candidate should have actually been imprisoned or under detention at the time the examination at which he/she would otherwise have been a candidate, was held.

2. *The age relaxation to be allowed.*—A candidate who fulfils the conditions of eligibility for the concession mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be allowed to appear at the examination, if he/she would have competed at it in the normal course, but for his/her participation in the National Movements, if he/she is not over 35 years of age on the date of commencement of the examination. He/She will not be eligible to claim this concession for admission to any examination which may be held after the 31st December 1951.

3. *Proof of participation in National Movements.*—A candidate who claims the concession for relaxation of the age-limit should submit always with his/her application a certificate from a Member of Parliament or of a State Legislature, or an affidavit filed before a First Class Stipendiary Magistrate by a respectable person testifying the facts about the candidate's participation in the National Movements and his/her being debarred in consequence from admission to such an examination.

4. *Application Form.*—A candidate who claims the benefit of this concession should submit his/her application through the State Government/Chief Commissioner of the State where he/she ordinarily resides, who will forward it to the Union Public Service Commission with necessary remarks by the date prescribed in the Notice.

No. E50RR6.—The following rules for recruitment to the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways, are published for general information:—

RULES

PART I

Method of Recruitment

1. These Rules may be called the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways Recruitment Rules.

2. For the purposes of these rules—

(a) "Government" means the Government of India;

(b) "The Commission" means the Union Public Service Commission;

(c) "The Service" means the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways;

(d) "Scheduled Castes" mean any castes, communities, races, sects etc., notified as such by the President of India;

(e) "Scheduled Tribes" mean any castes, communities, races, sects, etc., notified as such by the President of India.

3. The Service shall be recruited by the following methods:—

(i) By competitive examination held in India in accordance with Part II of these Rules.

(ii) By promotion of specially qualified class II officers, including officiating class II officers of the Electrical Engineering Department.

(iii) By occasional admission of other qualified persons appointed by the Government on the recommendations of the Commission.

4. Subject to the provisions of Rule 3, Government shall determine the method or methods to be employed for the purpose of filling any particular vacancies, or such vacancies as may require to be filled during any particular period, and the number of candidates to be

5. Appointments to the Service are subject to the orders on communal representation in the Services, issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs from time to time.

PART II

Recruitment by Competitive Examination

6. A competitive examination for admission to the Service shall be held in India at such times and places as Government may prescribe by notice issued through the Commission. Every such notice will, when possible, announce the number of vacancies to be filled on the result of the examination.

7. If the examination held under this part of these Rules is a combined examination for the purpose of making appointments to more than one Service or Department, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) Any person may apply to be admitted, as a candidate for appointment in all or any of these Services or Departments for which he/she is eligible. If he/she wishes to compete for appointment in more than one Service or Department, he/she shall state in his/her application form which Services or Departments he/she wishes to compete for and the order of his/her preference between them, and in such case only one application form will be necessary and one payment of the fees referred to in rule 16 (and Appendix IV) will be sufficient.

(ii) Government shall assign successful candidates to each Service or Department on a consideration of all circumstances including any personal preference expressed by the candidate.

8. The maximum number of candidates to be admitted to any examination may at the discretion of the Commission be limited to such number, not being less than 200, as the Commission may decide. If a limit is imposed and the number of candidates exceeds that limit, the Commission shall select from the applicants those who shall be admitted to the examination, and in doing so shall have regard to the suitability of the applicants.

9. (i)* A candidate who is in permanent or temporary Government service shall apply to the Commission for admission to the examination through the Head of his/her Department, who shall forward his/her application to the Commission unless he refuses his/her consent to the application.

(ii) A candidate who is not in Government service shall submit his/her application direct to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission.

(iii) No candidate may make more than one application in respect of any one occasion on which an examination is held.

10. A candidate must be either—

(a) a citizen of India, or
(b) a person who has migrated from Pakistan with the intention of permanently settling in India, or
(c) a subject of Nepal or of Sikkim or of a Portuguese or French Possession in India,

and, if he/she comes under category (b) or (c), must be a person in whose favour a certificate of eligibility has been given by the Government of India. A candidate, in whose case such a certificate is necessary, may however, be admitted to the examination on his/her furnishing proof that he/she has applied for the certificate; and he/she may also be provisionally appointed subject to the necessary certificate being eventually given to him/her by the Government.

NOTE.—Persons who migrated to India from Pakistan before 19th July 1948 and have been ordinarily resident in India since then are eligible for appointment to services and posts under the Government of India without certificates of eligibility *qua* citizens of India. Persons who so migrated on or after the 19th July 1948 are non-citizens and must secure certificates of eligibility for appointment to Union Services, unless they had migrated before 30th September 1948 and had got themselves registered as citizens within the time allowed or had entered the Union Services without certificates of eligibility under the old instructions in which case certificates of eligibility will not be necessary.

*The submission of applications by persons in Government service is further governed by the Government Servants' Application for Posts (Central Services)/ (Railway Services) Rules [published with the Government of India, Home Department/Railway Department (Railway Board). Notification No. F.189/43/Est./No. E-34-R.R.1., dated the 30th December 1948/22nd January 1935, as amended from time to time], and the corresponding rules made by State Governments.

11. A candidate must have attained the age of 21 and must not have attained the age of 26 on the 1st August 1951. Candidates already in Railway Service who are over the age of 26 and under the age of 31 may, however, be admitted to the examination if they hold substantively a permanent post and are recommended by their department or office.

NOTE 1.—The upper age-limit prescribed above will be relaxed—

- (i) upto a maximum of 3 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe or is a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan, and
- (ii) upto a maximum of 6 years if a candidate belongs to a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe and is also a bona fide displaced person from Pakistan.

NOTE 2.—The maximum age-limit will also be relaxable in case of candidates who took part in the National Movements (*vide* Appendix VI).

12. A candidate must satisfy the Commission that his/her character is such as to make him/her suitable for appointment to the Service/Department.

13. A candidate must have—

(i) passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Engineers (India) or have any other educational qualifications recognised by that institution as exempting from passing these sections (*vide* Appendix I); or

(ii) obtained an engineering degree of one of the universities mentioned in Appendix II under the conditions prescribed in that appendix; or

(iii) passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute (Imperial College of Science and Technology, South Kensington) in Civil Engineering; or

(iv) passed the Associate Examination of the Bengal Engineering College, in Mechanical Engineering; or

(v) passed the Hons. Diploma examination in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering of the Loughborough College, Leicestershire, provided the candidate has passed the common preliminary examination or has been exempted therefrom; or

(vi) have obtained the B.Sc. degree in Engineering of Aligarh Muslim University:

Provided that in exceptional cases the Commission may have the recommendation of the Central Government or a State Government treat as a qualified candidate, a candidate who, though he/she has not all or any of the qualifications prescribed in this rule, has passed examinations conducted by other institutions of a standard which, in the opinion of the Commission, justifies his/her admission to the examination.

14. No candidate shall be admitted to the examination unless he/she holds a certificate of admission from the Commission.

The decision of the Commission as to the eligibility or otherwise of a candidate for admission to the examination shall be final.

15. No recommendations except those invited in the form of application shall be taken into consideration. Any attempt on the part of a candidate to obtain support for his/her candidature by other means may disqualify him/her for admission.

16. Candidates must pay such examination fees as Government may prescribe (see Appendix IV). No claim for a refund of any of these fees will ordinarily be entertained, nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

17. Examinations under these Rules shall be conducted by the Commission in the manner prescribed in the regulations which form Appendix III to these Rules.

18. (i) After every examination the Commission shall make a list of the candidates in order of their merit as disclosed by the aggregate marks finally awarded to each candidate, and in that order so many candidates up to the number of unreserved vacancies announced under rule 6 above, as are found by the Commission to be qualified by the examination and are considered by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, to be suitable in all other respects, shall be appointed.

(ii) For the purpose of rule 5 of these rules, appointments to vacancies to be filled by members of a particular community or communities shall be made by Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, in the order of merit of the candidates belonging to the particular community or communities, provided they have qualified in the examination and are in all respects suitable for employment in these services.

19. A candidate must be in good mental and bodily health and free from any physical defect likely to interfere with the discharge of his/her duties as an officer of the Service. A candidate who (after such physical examination as Government or the appointing authority, as the case may be, may prescribe) is found not to satisfy those requirements will not be appointed. Only candidates who are likely to be considered for appointment will be physically examined.*

20. (a) Appointments shall be made on probation for a period of three years.

(b) If, in the opinion of Government, the work or conduct of an officer on probation is unsatisfactory, or shows that he/she is unlikely to become efficient, Government may discharge him/her forthwith.

(c) On the conclusion of his/her period of probation, Government may confirm the officer in his/her appointment, or, if his/her work or conduct has in the opinion of Government been unsatisfactory, Government may either discharge him/her from the Service or may extend his/her period of probation for such further period as Government may think fit.

(d) If no action is taken by Government under sub-rule (b) or (c) of this rule, the period after the prescribed period of probation shall be treated as an engagement from month to month, terminable on either side on the expiration of one calendar month's notice in writing.

(e) If the power to make appointments in the Service is delegated by Government to any officer, that officer may exercise any of the powers of Government under this rule.

(f) Particulars as to pay and general conditions of service prescribed for probationers in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways will be found in Appendix V.

APPENDIX I

List of Examinations recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) as exempting from Sections "A" and "B" of the Associate Membership Examination. [Vide Rule 13(i)].

Institution of Civil Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers, London.—Sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination.

Institution of Electrical Engineers, London.—The Associate Membership Examination.

Oxford.—B.A. with Honours in Engineering Science Final Honours School.

Cambridge.—B.A. (Honours) in Mechanical Science Tripos.

St. Andrews.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Edinburgh.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Dublin.—B.A.I. (Ordinary or with Honours) in Engineering.

McGill University (Montreal).—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" or "Metallurgical" or "Mining" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering or in "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

London.—B.Sc. (Internal or External Degree) in Engineering [not including the B.Sc. in Engineering (Metallurgy)] (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

B.Sc. (Internal) in Engineering (Mining) [obtained in or after 1926], B.Sc. (External) in Engineering (Mining) [Honours Degree obtained in or after 1935].

Victoria University (Manchester).—

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division II) in Electrical Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Higher Course Honours Division or Ordinary Course, Division I) in Municipal Engineering.

*In order to prevent disappointment candidates are advised to have themselves examined by a Government Medical Officer of the standing of a Civil Surgeon, before applying for admission to the examination. Particulars of the nature of the physical test to which candidates will be submitted before appointment and of the standards required can be had from the Commission.

B.Sc. (Tech.) Ordinary Degree obtained in or after 1935 in Municipal Engineering.

B.Sc. Tech. (Ordinary Course, Division I), in Mechanical Engineering.

B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours degree, or Ordinary degree from 1925 onwards).

B.Sc. Tech. in "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours Division in the Final Examination).

Birmingham.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Liverpool.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Marine" or "Electrical" Engineering, or "Naval Architecture" (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Leeds.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Sheffield.—B.Eng. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering (Honours degree or Ordinary degree with a First Class in the Final Examination will not be required in the cases of degrees obtained in or after June 1930).

B.E. (Met.)Degree in Honours.

Bristol.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering. (Honours or Ordinary degree).

Wales.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

National University of Ireland.—B.E.

Queen's University (Belfast).—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Sydney.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Melbourne.—B.C.E., B.Mech.E., or B.E.E.

New Zealand.—B.E. in "Civil" or "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Adelaide.—B.E. in "Civil", "Mechanical" or "Electrical" Engineering.

Queensland.—B.E. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Western Australia.—B.E.

Cape Town.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Withwaterstand.—B.Sc. in "Civil" or in "Mechanical" and "Electrical" Engineering.

Calcutta.—B.E. Examination in Civil or Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

B.Met., B.E. (Met.).

Bombay.—B.E. Examination.

Madras.—B.E. Examination.

Benares Hindu University—

B.Sc. Examination in Engineering.

B.Sc. (Mining). B.Sc. (Met.).

Patna.—B.Sc. (Engg.).

Rangoon.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

Mysore.—B.E. in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Punjab.—B.Sc. in Engineering.

East Punjab Engineering College, Roorkee.—B.Sc. (Engg.).

Osmania University (Hyderabad).—B.E.

Travancore University.—B.Sc. (Eng.) degree.

Annamalai.—Degrees in Civil, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering (from 29-1-50 onwards).

Rajputana.—B.E. in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

Roorkee.—Degree in Civil, Electrical or Mechanical Engineering.

Poona.—B.E. Degree.

Diploma in Engineering—

City and Guilds (Engineering) College, Kensington.

University College, London.

King's College, London.

City and Guilds of London Institute, Technical College, Finsbury: Diploma or Higher Certificate (three years' course) if taken by matriculated Students or Students who have passed the Institution Studentship Examination or its recognised equivalent.

City and Guilds, London, Final Grade Examination in Electrical Engineering Practice Parts I and II (Examination No. 52) if taken on or before 24-11-49; Faraday House, London, Diploma in Electrical Engineering provided the diploma is obtained by actually passing the examination.

Royal Technical College, Glasgow, Final Diploma Examination in Mechanical or Electrical Engineering provided an approved Matriculation Examination has been passed before beginning the course.

Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee.—Diploma in Civil Engineering (formerly Assistant Engineer's Certificate).

Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.—Certificate in Electrical Technology, or in Electrical Communication Engineering.

Manchester.—Certificate in Technology, Mechanical or Electrical Engineering.

MacLagan Engineering College—

"A" class Diploma in the first Division (65 per cent. or more marks) and in the Honours Division (80 per cent. or more marks) in (i) Mechanical Engineering and (ii) Electrical Engineering from 1935.

"A" class Diploma in (1) Mechanical Engineering, (2) Electrical Engineering for candidates who qualified before 1935.

Bengal Engineering College.—Associateship in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering.

College of Engineering and Technology, Bengal—

(1) Engineering Degree.

(2) Special Degree Examination.

(3) Diploma in Mechanical, Electrical and Chemical Engineering from 1941 onwards provided the candidates have passed Intermediate Examination in Science of a recognised University with Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics.

School of Military Engineering, Roorkee—

Engineer Officers' Supplementary Engineering Course [only up to April 1930].

Diploma of the College of Engineering, Guindy, up to 1945.

Diploma in Mining Engineering, Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad from 1926 onwards.

Delhi Polytechnic.—Diploma in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering of the All India Council of Technical Education.

Heriot.—Watt College, Edinburgh—Associateship in Electrical Engineering.

Naval Officers—

Examination which qualifies as Lieutenant (E).

Royal Naval College, Greenwich—

Professional Certificate for Constructors.

School of Military Engineering, Kirkee—

(1) Young Officers' R.I.E. course in Civil Engineering.

(2) Young Officers' I.E.M.E. course in Electrical and Mechanical Engineering.

List of Diplomas and Degrees of American Engineering Institutions the curricula of which have been accredited by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, New York, and which are recognised by the Institution of Engineers (India) for exemption from Sections A and B of their Associate Membership Examination. The diplomas and degrees should have actually been taken after a full course of studies for not less than three years in such Institutions, any period of exemption granted by the Institutions being included in reckoning these three years.

(Subject to periodic revision)

Akron, University of.—Electrical (c), mechanical, industrial (c) and aeronautical options (c).

Alabama Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Alabama, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, mining.

Alaska, University of.—Civil, mining (including metallurgical and Geological options).

Arizona, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Arkansas, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Brooklyn, Polytechnic Institute of.—Chemical (day and 8-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

Brown University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Bucknell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

California Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical (5-and 6-year courses), chemical (5-year course), civil, electrical, mechanical.

California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum.

Carnegie Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (a), electrical (a,c-r), industrial (management) (a,c-r), mechanical (a,c-r), metallurgical (a,c-r).

Case Institute of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Catholic University of America.—Aeronautical, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cincinnati, University of.—Aeronautical (c), chemical (c), civil, electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Citadel, The.—Civil.

Clarkson College of Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Clemson Agricultural College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Colorado State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Colorado, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (includes aeronautical option).

Columbia University.—Chemical (b), civil (b), electrical (b), industrial (b), mechanical (b), metallurgical (b), mining (b).

Connecticut, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Cooper Union School of Engineering.—Chemical (d), civil (d), electrical (d), mechanical (d).

Cornell University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Dartmouth College.—Civil.

Delaware, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Denver, University of.—Electrical.

Detroit, University of.—Aeronautical (c-r), architectural (c-r), chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Drexel Institute of Technology.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Duke University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Florida, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

George Washington University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Georgia School of Technology.—Aeronautical, ceramic (c-r), chemical (including Co-operative curriculum) (c-r), electrical (c-r), civil (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Harvard University (p).—Civil, communication, electrical, industrial (engineering and business administration), mechanical, metallurgical (physical metallurgy), sanitary.

Idaho, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining (including geographical option).

Illinois, Institute of Technology (Armour College of Engineering) (g).—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Illinois, University of.—Architectural, ceramic (technical option), chemical, civil, railway civil, electrical, railway electrical, general (f), mechanical, railway mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Iowa State College.—Agricultural, architectural, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Iowa, State University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Johns Hopkins University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas State College.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Kansas, University of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Kentucky, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lafayette College.—Civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Lehigh University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Louisiana State University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Louisville, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical, mechanical (c-r).

Maine, University of.—Civil, electrical, general (f), mechanical.

Manhattan College.—Civil, electrical.

Marquette University.—Civil (c), electrical (c), mechanical (c).

Maryland, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology.—Aeronautical, building and construction, chemical, civil (includes option in sanitary engineering), electrical (c-r), general (f), industrial (business and engineering administration), mechanical (c-r), metallurgical (metallurgy), naval architecture and marine engineering (including marine transportation).

Michigan College of Mining and Technology.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Michigan State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Michigan, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, engineering mechanics, mechanical, metallurgical, naval architecture and marine engineering, transportation.

Minnesota, University of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Mississippi State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, metallurgical, mining (mine) (including petroleum option).

Missouri, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Montana School of Mines.—Geological, metallurgical, mining.

Montana State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nebraska, University of.—Agricultural, architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Nevada, University of.—Electrical, mechanical, mining.

New Hampshire, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico College of Agricultural and Mechanic Arts.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New Mexico School of Mines.—Geological, mining, petroleum.

New Mexico, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

New York, College of the City of.—Civil (a), electrical (a), mechanical (a).

New York State College of Ceramics.—(at Alfred University): Ceramic.

New York University.—Aeronautical, chemical (day and 7-year evening), civil (a), electrical (a), industrial (a), (administrative), mechanical (a).

Newark College of Engineering.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

North Carolina State College.—Ceramic, civil, electrical, mechanical.

North Dakota, Agricultural College.—Architectural, mechanical.

North Dakota, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Northeastern University.—Chemical (c), civil (c), electrical (c), industrial (c), mechanical (c).

Northwestern University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Norwich University.—Civil, electrical.

Notre Dame, University of.—Aeronautical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Ohio State University.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical, mining (mine).

Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College.—Civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Oklahoma, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Oregon State College.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pennsylvania State College.—Architectural, ceramic (ceramics), chemical, civil, electrical, fuel technology, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy), mining, petroleum and natural gas, sanitary.

Pennsylvania, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Pittsburgh, University of.—Chemical (c-r), civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), industrial (c-r), mechanical, metallurgical (c-r), mining (c-r), petroleum (c-r).

Pratt Institute.—Electrical, mechanical.

Princeton University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Purdue University.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical, metallurgical.

Rhode Island State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rice Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rochester, University of.—Chemical, mechanical.

Rose Polytechnic Institute.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Rutgers University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, sanitary.

Santa Clara, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Carolina, University of.—Civil, electrical.

South Dakota State College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

South Dakota State School of Mines.—Civil, electrical, general (f), metallurgical, mining.

Southern California, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum.

Southern Methodist University.—Civil (c-r), electrical (c-r), mechanical (c-r).

Stanford University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining, petroleum.

Stevens Institute of Technology.—General (t).

Swarthmore College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Syracuse University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Tennessee, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, Agricultural and Mechanical College of.—Aeronautical, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (4 and 5-year courses).

Texas College of Mines and Metallurgy.—Mining (mining option, mining geology, metallurgy option).

Texas Technological College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Texas, University of.—Architectural, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, petroleum (petroleum production).

Toledo, University of.—General (c,t).

Tufts College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulane University of Louisiana.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Tulsa, University of.—Petroleum (including options in refining and production) (c-r).

Union College.—Civil, electrical.

United States Coast Guard Academy.—General (f).

Utah, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Vanderbilt University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Vermont, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Villanova College.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Virginia Military Institute.—Civil, electrical.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute.—Ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, industrial, mechanical.

Virginia, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Washington, State College of.—Architectural, civil, electrical, mechanical (basic option), metallurgical, mining.

Washington University.—Architectural, civil, electrical, industrial (administrative), mechanical.

Washington, University of.—Aeronautical, ceramic, chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Wayne University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Webb Institute of Naval Architecture.—Naval architecture and marine engineering.

West Virginia University.—Civil, electrical, mechanical, mining.

Wisconsin, University of.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical, mining.

Worcester, Polytechnic Institute.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical.

Wyoming, University of.—Civil, electrical, mechanical.

Yale University.—Chemical, civil, electrical, mechanical, metallurgical (metallurgy).

Explanatory Notes

With the exception of the chemical engineering curricula, this list is corrected to October 24, 1947, and is subject to continual revision. It applies only to curricula which have been inspected by the committee on engineering schools, whether conducted on the usual plan of operation or on the accelerated plan. At the request of the Council of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers due to the effects of the war upon education in chemical engineering, all accrediting of chemical engineering curricula ceased with the 1943 list. Until such time as reasonably normal educational activities in the chemical engineering fields have been resumed and re-examinations made, no current list for this division of engineering will be published.

(a) Accrediting applies to the day and evening curricula.

(b) Accrediting applies to the 4-year and 5-year curricula leading to the bachelor of science degree.

(c) Accrediting applies to the co-operative curriculum only.

(c-r) Accrediting applies to both the co-operative and regular curricula.

(d) Accrediting applies to day and to 6-year evening curricula in the Cooper Union School of Engineering as submitted to ECPD.

(e) Accrediting applies only to curriculum as submitted to ECPD and upon completion of which a certificate is issued by Harvard University certifying that the student has pursued such a curriculum.

(f) The accrediting of a curriculum in general engineering implies satisfactory training in engineering sciences and in the basic subjects pertaining to several fields of engineering; it does not imply the accrediting, as separate curricula, of those component portions of the curriculum such as civil, mechanical, or electrical engineering that usually are offered as complete professional curricula leading to degrees in these particular fields.

(g) On July 24, 1940, Illinois Institute of Technology was formed by the consolidation of Armaur Institute of Technology and Lewis Institute. Curricula now listed under Illinois Institute of Technology were listed under Armaur Institute of Technology before October 24, 1940.

List of Accredited Curricula of Technical Institute Type

Academy of Aeronautics (LaGuardia Field, N.Y.)—Aircraft design and construction (resident full-time programs) and (resident part-time evening programs) aircraft mechanics and maintenance (resident full-time programs and resident part-time evening programs).

Aeronautical Institute (Hawthorne, Calif.)—Electrical engineering.

Aeronautical University, The (Chicago, Ill.)—Aeronautical engineering drafting.

Bliss Electrical School (Washington, D. C.)—Fundamentals of industrial electrical engineering.

Capitol Radio Engineering Institute—Washington, (D. C.) Residence course in practical radio engineering, correspondence course in practical radio engineering.

Franklin Technical Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Industrial electricity.

Wentworth Institute (Boston, Mass.)—Machine construction and tool design, steam and Diesel engineering, architectural construction, electrical construction.

APPENDIX II

List of University degrees which will be recognised for admission to the examination [vide Rule 13(11)]

Cambridge.—Ordinary degree B.A. in Engineering, provided the graduate has passed in the principal subjects, Engineering I, Engineering II and Engineering III.

Glasgow.—B.Sc. in Naval Architecture (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

Durham.—B.Sc. in Marine Engineering.

Aberdeen.—B.Sc. in Engineering (Honours or Ordinary Degree).

NOTE.—The above degrees will be accepted only if taken after three years' study and the passing of the regular examinations in the several Universities. The conditions as to three years' study will not however, apply to Indians who, having taken an Indian degree, which exempts them from part of the University course, shall have taken one of the above-degrees in less than three years in accordance with the regulations of the University concerned.

APPENDIX III

Standard and Syllabus of the Examination (vide Rule 17)

The subjects of the examination will be—

1. (a) Compulsory—

	Marks
(1) English (including Essay and Precis Writing)	100
(2) General Knowledge	100
(3) Mechanical Engineering	200
(4) Applied Mechanics (including Strength of Materials and Theory of Structures)	200
(5) Electrical Engineering	200
(6) Viva voce	300

(b) *Optional*—

	Marks
Any two of the following subjects:—	
(1) Physics (including Electricity and Magnetism)	100
(2) Applied Mathematics	100
(3) Surveying	100
(4) Electrical Communication Engineering	100

2. A candidate who takes Surveying as an optional subject must produce a certificate that he/she has undergone satisfactory training in Surveying including practical Surveying in a college or institution recognised by the Commission for the purpose of admission to the competitive examination for the Service. The training must be equivalent to that given in the full course for a degree or diploma in Civil Engineering. The certificate must be signed by the Principal of, or the head of the department of Surveying in, the college or institution.

For this purpose the Commission will ordinarily accept a certificate from any college or institution mentioned in rule 13 of the foregoing Rules or in Appendices I and II, or from any college which is affiliated to any University mentioned in the same Rule and Appendices. The Commission, however, reserve to themselves, the power not to accept any certificate if they are satisfied that the practical training referred to therein falls short of the requirements of the Service, and their decision in the matter will be final.

3. The standard and syllabus of the examination will be such as the Commission shall prescribe and the Commission shall, if they think it desirable, determine what shall be the qualifying marks in all or any of the subjects of the examination.

If owing to the large number of candidates appearing, the Commission consider it impracticable to examine all candidates in *viva voce*, the Commission may, in their discretion, after the written marks have been compiled, summon for examination in *viva voce* only those candidates who have obtained in the written test the qualifying marks which may be prescribed by the Commission. No candidate will be considered to have qualified at the examination unless he/she obtains at least:

- (1) 40 per cent. of the total marks for the compulsory subjects, excluding *viva voce*; and
- (2) 35 per cent. of the total marks for the *viva voce* test.

4. From the marks assigned to candidates in each subject such deduction will be made as the Commission may consider necessary in order to secure that no credit is allowed for merely superficial knowledge.

5. If a candidate's handwriting is not easily legible, a deduction will be made on this account from the total marks otherwise accruing to him/her.

6. Credit will be given for good English including orderly, effective and exact expression combined with due economy of words in all subjects of the examination and not only in subjects which are especially devoted to English.

7. Special attention will be paid in the *viva voce* test to assessing the candidate's capacity for leadership, initiative and intellectual curiosity, tact and other social qualities, mental and physical energy, powers of practical application and integrity of character.

APPENDIX IV

FEES

[*Vide* Rule 16]

Candidates must pay the following fees:—

A.—To the Union Public Service Commission—

A consolidated application and examination fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) with the application.

(Only a treasury receipt or crossed Indian postal orders payable to the Secretary, Union Public Service Commission at New Delhi Post Office only for this amount will be accepted by the Commission. The Commission cannot accept the fee in cash or cheques.)

NOTE.—The Commission may at their discretion remit the prescribed fee where they are satisfied that the applicant is a *bona fide* displaced person and is not in a position to pay the prescribed fee.

B.—To the General Manager of the Railway concerned—

Rs. 16 before examination by a Medical Board (only for candidates being considered for appointment).

No claim for a refund of these fees will ordinarily be entertained nor can they be held in reserve for any other examination or selection.

A refund of Rs. 73 (Rs. 18-12-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) will, however, be allowed to a candidate who has paid the consolidated fee of Rs. 82-8-0 (Rs. 20-10-0 in the case of candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes) but who is not admitted to the examination by the Commission.

APPENDIX V

PARTICULARS REGARDING THE ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT OF THE SUPERIOR REVENUE ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

(The arrangements and salaries hereinafter described are subject to revision according to the requirements of the Service.)

1. Candidates selected under rule 3(1) will be appointed as probationers for a period of three years during which their service will be liable to termination on three months' notice on either side. They will undergo training during the first two years.

At the conclusion of the training, candidates who are favourably reported upon and who have passed any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed, will be given charge of a working post during the third year of their probationary period, at the end of which period they will be required to undergo a final practical departmental examination, and will, if successful, be confirmed in the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways. On confirmation, their agreement will be continued subject to their service being terminable on six months' notice on either side.

The period of training or of probation in working post may be modified by Government at any time if deemed necessary.

2. Officers will be required to pass a language examination in Urdu or Hindi by the Lower Standard modified to suit the requirements of the Railways, before they can be confirmed or before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time scale during the period of probation. Officers who can read, write and speak in Urdu or Hindi may be exempted by the General Manager from passing the language examination. Failure to pass the examination within the probationary period involves liability to removal from service.

3. Officers of the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways recruited under these regulations will not be entitled to pension on quitting the service, but will be eligible throughout their service for the benefits of the State Railway Provident Fund, to which they will be required to subscribe, and by the rules of which Fund they will be required to abide.

4. Pay will commence from the date of joining service. Service or increments will also count from the same date. Particulars as to pay are contained in this Appendix.

5. Officers recruited under these regulations shall be eligible for leave in accordance with the rules for the time being in force applicable to officers of Indian Railways.

6. Officers will ordinarily be employed throughout their service on the Railway to which they may be posted on first appointment and will have no claim, as a matter of right, to transfer to some other Railway. But the Government of India reserve the right to transfer such officers, in the exigencies of service, to any other Railway or project in or out of India. Officers will be liable to serve in the Stores Department of the Indian Railways if and when called upon to do so.

7. The relative seniority of officers appointed under rule 3(i) will ordinarily be determined by their order of merit in the competitive examination. The Government of India, however, reserve the right of fixing seniority at their discretion in individual cases. They also reserve the right of assigning to officers appointed under rules 3 (ii), (iii) and (iv) positions in the seniority list at their discretion.

8. The following are the rates of pay admissible to officers appointed in India to the Electrical Engineering Department of the Superior Revenue Establishment of Indian Railways:—

Junior Scale:—Rs. 350—350—380—380—30—590—
E.B.—30—770—40—850.

Senior Scale:—Rs. 600 (1st to 6th year) 40—1,000—
1,000—1,050—1,050—1,100—1,100—1,150.

Junior Administrative Grade:—Rs. 1,300—60—1,600.

NOTE.—Probationary officers will start on the minimum of the junior scale and will count their service for increment from the date of joining. They will, however, be required to pass any departmental examination or examinations that may be prescribed before their pay can be raised from Rs. 350 p.m. to Rs. 380 p.m. in the time-scale.

9. The increments will be given for approved service only, and in accordance with the rules of the Department.

10. Promotions to the administrative grades are dependent on the occurrence of vacancies in the sanctioned establishment and are made wholly by selection; mere seniority is considered to confer no claim for promotion.

APPENDIX VI

DETAILS FOR THE GRANT OF AGE CONCESSION TO PERSONS WHO TOOK PART IN THE NATIONAL MOVEMENTS

1. *Grounds on which relaxation of age-limit will be granted.*—To be eligible for the concession of relaxation of the upper age-limit for admission to the examination, a candidate must have taken part in the National Movements and must (a) either (i) have actually been debarred from or refused admission to a Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Service for which the examination is being held in 1951 on account of his/her political activities, or (ii) have been imprisoned or detained on account of his/her political activities thus preventing his/her candidature for such an examination, and (b) at the time when he/she was so prevented from taking such an examination, have been within the normal age limits prescribed therefor.

NOTE.—It is not necessary for the purpose of this concession that a candidate should have actually been

imprisoned or under detention at the time the examination at which he/she would otherwise have been a candidate, was held.

2. *The age relaxation to be allowed.*—A candidate who fulfils the conditions of eligibility for the concession mentioned in the preceding paragraph will be allowed to appear at the examination, if he/she would have competed at it in the normal course, but for his/her participation in the National Movements, if he/she is not over 35 years of age on the date of commencement of the examination. He/She will not be eligible to claim this concession for admission to any examination which may be held after the 31st December 1951.

3. *Proof of participation in National Movements.*—A candidate who claims the concession for relaxation of the age-limit should submit always with his/her application a certificate from a Member of Parliament or of a State Legislature, or an affidavit filed before a First Class Stipendiary Magistrate by a respectable person testifying the facts about the candidate's participation in the National Movements and his/her being debarred in consequence from admission to such an examination.

4. *Application Form.*—A candidate who claims the benefit of this concession should submit his/her application through the State Government/Chief Commissioner of the State where he/she ordinarily resides, who will forward it to the Union Public Service Commission with necessary remarks by the date prescribed in the Notice.

S. S. RAMASUBBAN, Secy.

MINISTRY OF NATURAL RESOURCES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

New Delhi, the 14th May 1951

No. F.83(7)/50-S.R.I.—In continuation of the late Department of Scientific Research Notification No. 83(7)/50 (SA)-11910 dated the 16th October 1950, the President of the Republic has been pleased to nominate the Hon'ble Shri H. K. Mahtab, Minister for Commerce and Industry, on the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research in accordance with Rule 19(9) of the Rules and Regulations of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research.

S. S. BHATNAGAR, Secy.

cent. of the total revenue as against 88 per cent. during 1948-49.

The balances in the various Reserve Funds of the Port Trust at the end of the year were within the maximum limits fixed by Government and were satisfactory.

2. *Traffic.*—The total tonnage of imports and exports handled at the Docks and Bunder during the year was—Imports 4,927,000 and Exports 1,358,000 as against the corresponding Imports and Exports figures of 4,948,000 and 1,634,000 respectively in the previous year.

The figures of the Import and Export of important commodities during the year 1948-49 and 1949-50 are given below:—

	1948-49		1949-50	
	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports
Foodgrains	881,000	275,000	1,127,000	155,000 } IN TONS
Coal	131,000	102,000	128,000	83,000 }
Seeds	..	224,000	..	85,000 }
Cotton	724,000	682,000	644,000	388,000 } BALES
Piece-goods	117,000	353,000	113,000	609,000 } BALES AND CASES
Twist and yarn	147,000	44,000	198,000	90,000 } BALES
Oil vegetable, etc.	194,000	..	621,000	.. }
Fuel Oil	259,311,000	81,571,000	216,840,000	81,806,000 } GALLONS
Kerosene Oil	33,840,000	5,203,000	60,785,000	6,400,000 }
Petrol	67,126,000	..	70,704,000	.. }

(3) *Shipping*.—The number of vessels which entered the Port during the year was 2,751 of 11.58 million gross registered tons as against 2,726 of 10.34 million tons in 1948-49. The largest vessel that entered the Port during the year was the S.S. "Himalaya" of gross tonnage 27,955 draft 29 feet and the largest tank steamer to enter the port was the S.S. "Stanvac Shanghai" of gross tonnage 10,712.

The number of country craft that used the port during 1949-50 was 27,461 as against 27,986 during the previous year.

(4) *Capital works*.—The important works sanctioned or completed during the year were:—

	(in lakhs)
(a) Repairs of damage caused by cyclone of 22-11-48	Rs. 4.20
(b) Reconstruction of Transit sheds and Warehouses, C & D sheds, Prince's Dock	Rs. 16.65
(c) Provision of an underground storage tank, Prince's Dock	Rs. 1.13
(d) Reconstruction of Transit shed and warehouse No. 2 shed, Victoria Dock	Rs. 8.08
(e) Port Development and Modernisation Scheme (Preliminary expenditure)	Rs. 1.36
(f) Purchase and conversion of two steam lighters one into a fire float and the other into a salvage vessel	Rs. 3.58
(g) Purchase of H.M.I.S. "Doecean" (latter named S.P.V. Kennedy)	Rs. 5.07
(h) Development of Frere Basin for lighterage traffic	Rs. 11.68
(i) Construction of an uncleared goods warehouse South of No. 1 shed, Alexandra Dock	Rs. 9.10
(j) Special repairs to Hughes Docks caissons	Rs. 6.34

(5) *Appointments*.—All the vacancies on scales of pay the maximum of which is Rs. 500 and over that arose during the year were filled by Indians. The total number of displaced persons for whom the Port Trust found employment was 1577 up to the end of September 1950.

(6) *Management*.—The year under review was the first year of the functioning of the new Port Trust Board, which was reconstituted on the 1st of April 1949, under the Bombay, Calcutta and Madras Port Trusts (Constitution) (Amendment) Act, 1948, with a majority of Indian Commercial representatives.

Shri L. T. Gholap, I.C.S., was appointed as Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust on the 16th August 1949 vice Shri V. S. Bhide, I.C.S.

(7) *Acknowledgments*.—The Port Trust Board performed another year of useful work despite some uncertainties in regard to Trade and Labour conditions. The most significant achievement of the year was the clearance of the docks congestion which had threatened to immobilise the port in the previous year and Government view with appreciation the timely steps taken by the Board in restoring normal working conditions.

Y. N. SUKTHANKAR, Secy.

MINISTRY OF WORKS, PRODUCTION AND SUPPLY

New Delhi, the 9th May 1951

No. 4-CI(5)/51.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 4 of the Kutch Colliery Control Order, 1950, published with the notification of the Government of India in the late Ministry of Industry and Supply, No. 24, dated the 20th February 1950, the Central Government hereby fixes Rs. 20 per ton as the price at which coal produced in the State of Kutch may be sold by colliery owners.

Explanation:—

The aforesaid price is:—

- (a) Pit-head price,
- (b) per ton of 2,240 lbs.,
- (c) exclusive of stowing excise duty, Rescue Station Excise duty, soft Coke Cess Excise Duty, Labour Welfare Excise Duty, State Sales Tax, and any other additional excise duty, Cess or impost which the Central Government may, hereafter, declare as payable by consumers of coal, but are inclusive of all other cesses or imposts, and
- (d) exclusive of middleman's commission.

U. L. GOSWAMI, Dy. Secy.

MINISTRY OF LABOUR

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF RESETTLEMENT AND EMPLOYMENT

New Delhi, the 7th May 1951

No. RCO-33(1).—In this Ministry's Notification No. RCO-33(1), dated the 2nd March 1950, regarding the constitution of the Central Employment Advisory Committee, for the existing para 2 the following shall be substituted.—

"Deputy Director of Employment Exchanges (Public Relations), Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment will act as ex-officio Secretary of the Committee."

E. U. DAMODARAN, Dy. Secy.

